

Resolved, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs in convention assembled, May 1950, reaffirms its previous stand in sponsoring Community-School Forests; urges all clubs who are sponsoring these forests to make contact with their local, State, or Federal Forest Service for assistance in correct conservation practices and in the management and protection of forests against fires, insects, and disease; and urges that these forests be used as conservation laboratories where pupils may not only learn conservation principles, but also be imbued with attitudes of civic service and good citizenship in order to become individual conservationists.

WATER SUPPLY

Whereas a dependable water supply is the lifeblood of our Nation's health and economy, controls food production and the development of industries, and

Whereas each year the efficiency of costly storage reservoirs throughout the United States is reduced through sedimentation from over-used and burned-over watershed lands, and

Whereas many flood-control structures have been powerless to hold back the flood waters rushing from such denuded watershed lands; therefore

Resolved, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs in convention assembled, April 1949, urges Congress to put into operation immediately an overall program designed to: (1) Rehabilitate these valuable watershed lands which have been denuded and are endangering life and property; (2) make certain that proper and adequate management is given all of our public watershed lands so that no additional acreage will be ruined and contribute to reservoir sedimentation and disastrous floods.

PUBLIC GRAZING LANDS

Whereas the grazing lands in the national forests and other public lands of the Western States include watersheds of vital importance to the whole economy of the West; and they include scenic, recreational, wildlife, timber, mineral, and other resources of national importance which should properly be administered in the broadest public interest, and

Whereas certain groups have sought by various means to obtain exclusive control over these lands which belong to all the people, or to hamper the application of conservation measures on them; therefore

Resolved, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs in convention assembled, May 1948, urges the Congress to safeguard these public lands for the benefit of all, and to encourage and support the proper protection, development, and administration of their resources.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Whereas our country's waters are vital to its very existence, to its economic and social progress, to its national safety, and to the public health and welfare of its people; and

Whereas the domestic, agricultural, fishing, wildlife, recreational uses, and industrial productive capacity are seriously threatened because of pollution of our streams, rivers, and lakes; and

Whereas the responsibility for water pollution control is primarily State and local, a majority of the Nation's rivers are interstate streams or tributaries thereof; therefore

Resolved, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention assembled, May 1955, urges that local, State, and Federal agencies cooperate to accomplish adequate pollution abatement; that pollution control be developed as an integral part of comprehensive river-basin programs; that the Pollution Control Act of Congress, June 30, 1948, as amended, be extended and implemented; and that stronger regulatory laws be enacted to improve water pollution control with the

broadest possible benefits to the public; and further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States; the Secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture, the Army, the Interior, Health, Education, and Welfare; and the governors of the States.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

Whereas air pollution is becoming an increasing concern in many communities, and Whereas knowledge of the causes and results of air pollution is limited, therefore

Resolved, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention assembled, May 1955, urges:

1. That programs of research be furthered in governmental agencies and nongovernmental institutions to ascertain what the air pollutants are and what is their effect on the health and economic welfare of the people in the area affected;

2. That, as soon as possible, Government, industries, communities, and individuals take action based on the research findings in order to bring about solutions of the problems arising from air pollution.

CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE

Whereas land and water that can be devoted to the conservation of wildlife in forest, field, or stream is becoming increasingly important and increasingly limited; and

Whereas the proper methods of land and water management must be practiced to create a favorable environment and habitat for wildlife, which is consistent with other purposes to which the land and water must be devoted; therefore

Resolved, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention assembled, May 1955, urges the consideration of and provision for adequate wildlife habitat in any program of development of our natural resources, consistent with all purposes to which land and water must be devoted, to the end that wildlife and wildlife habitat shall not needlessly suffer from resource management in our expanding Nation.

ROADS AND ROADSIDE DEVELOPMENT

Whereas the demands of rapidly growing traffic necessitate vast roadbuilding programs; and

Whereas the problem of highway safety and conservation in roadside development are a constant concern to motorists and to communities bordering the highways; therefore

Resolved, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs and its member clubs continue in the effort to preserve the natural beauties of the landscape and to keep the roadsides free of litter and disfiguring structures; and further

Resolved, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention assembled, May 1955, records its support of strict control of roadside development through zoning regulations, and well designed planting for both safety and beauty; and further

Resolved, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs urges its member clubs to support legislation providing proper development of highway programs using the scientific skills of highway engineers, landscape architects, and planning boards.

RECESS TO 11 A. M. TOMORROW

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, pursuant to the order previously adopted, I move that the Senate now stand in recess until 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess, the recess being, under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 1, 1956, at 11 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 31 (legislative day of January 16), 1956:

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Subject to qualifications provided by law, the following for permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the Coast and Geodetic Survey:

To be commissioned captain

John H. Brittain, effective February 1, 1956.

Emil H. Kirsch.
George R. Shelton.
George A. Nelson.
Wilbur R. Porter.
Percy L. Bernstein.
Charles A. Schanck.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate January 31 (legislative day of January 16), 1956:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Frank M. Johnson, Jr., of Alabama, to be United States district judge for the middle district of Alabama.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1956

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Reverend Hugh K. Wolf, St. Agnes Church, Vermillion, S. Dak., offered the following prayer:

O God, divine protector of all who put their trust in Thee, accept the humble homage of our faith and love in Thee; enlighten the Members of this great lawmaking body, enabling them to acknowledge in all their undertakings that all power comes from You and that under You the people rule.

May the outpourings of Thy holy spirit cleanse the hearts and minds of these lawmakers so that, guided and strengthened by the same Holy Spirit, these chosen men and women, knowing Thy wishes and their duties, may always have the moral strength to relish what is right and ever rejoice in His consolation, through Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

TAXES ON GASOLINE AND SPECIAL FUELS USED ON FARMS

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill (H. R. 8780) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise taxes in the case of gasoline and special fuels used on the farm for farming purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is: Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill?

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 387, nays 0, not voting 45, as follows:

[Roll No. 3]

YEAS—387

Abbitt Dawson, Utah Johnson, Calif.
Abernethy Deane Johnson, Wis.
Adair Delaney Jonas
Addonizio Dempsey Jones, Mo.
Albert Denton Jones, N. C.
Alexander Derounian Judd
Alger Devereux Karsten
Allen, Calif. Dies Kean
Allen, Ill. Dingell Kearney
Andersen, Dixon Kearns
H. Carl Dodd Keating
Andresen, Dollinger Kee
August H. Dolliver Kelly, N. Y.
Andrews Dondero Keogh
Anfuso Donohue Kilburn
Arends Donovan Kilday
Ashley Dorn, N. Y. Kilgore
Ashmore Dorn, S. C. King, Calif.
Aspinall Dowdy Kirwan
Auchincloss Doyle Klein
Ayres Edmondson Kluczynski
Bailey Elliott Knox
Baker Ellsworth Knutson
Baldwin Engle Krueger
Barden Evans Laird
Bass, N. H. Fallon Landrum
Bass, Tenn. Fascell Lane
Bates Feighan Lanham
Baumhart Fenton Lankford
Beamer Fernandez Latham
Becker Flno LeCompte
Belcher Fisher Lesinski
Bell Fjare Lipcomb
Bennett, Fla. Flood Long
Bennett, Mich. Flynt Loyre
Bentley Fogarty McCarthy
Berry Forand McCormack
Betts Ford McCulloch
Blatnik Forrester McDonough
Blitch Fountain McDowell
Boggs Frazier McGregor
Boland Frelinghuysen McIntire
Bolling Friedel McMillan
Bonner Fulton McVey
Bosch Garmatz Macdonald
Bow Gary Machrowicz
Bowler Gathings Madden
Boykin Gavin Magnuson
Boyle Gentry Mahon
Bray George Mailliard
Brooks, La. Grant Marshall
Brooks, Tex. Gray Martin
Brown, Ga. Green, Oreg. Mason
Brown, Ohio Green, Pa. Matthews
Brownson Gregory Merrow
Broyhill Griffiths Metcalf
Budge Gross Miller, Calif.
Burdick Gubser Miller, Md.
Burleson Gwinn Miller, Nebr.
Burnside Hagen Miller, N. Y.
Bush Hale Mills
Byrd Haley Minshall
Byrne, Pa. Halleck Morano
Byrnes, Wis. Hand Morgan
Canfield Harden Morrison
Cannon Hardy Moss
Carlyle Harris Moulder
Carnahan Harrison, Nebr. Multer
Carrigg Harrison, Va. Murray, Ill.
Cederberg Harvey Murray, Tenn.
Celler Hays, Ark. Natcher
Chase Hays, Ohio Nelson
Chelf Hayworth Nicholson
Chenoweth Hébert Norblad
Chipperfield Henderson Norrell
Christopher Heselson O'Brien, Ill.
Chudoff Hess O'Hara, Ill.
Church Hiestand O'Hara, Minn.
Clark Hill O'Konski
Clevenger Hillings Ostertag
Cole Hoeven Passman
Colmer Hoffman, Ill. Patman
Cooley Hoffman, Mich. Pelly
Coon Holfield Perkins
Cooper Holmes Philbin
Corbett Holt Pilcher
Coudert Holtzman Pillion
Cramer Horan Poage
Cretella Hosmer Poff
Crumpacker Huddleston Polk
Cunningham Hull Powell
Curtis, Mass. Hyde Preston
Curtis, Mo. Ikard Priest
Dague Jackson Prouty
Davidson James Quigley
Davis, Ga. Jarman Rabaut
Davis, Tenn. Jenkins Radwan
Davis, Wis. Jennings Rains
Dawson, Ill. Johansen Ray

Reed, N. Y. Short
Rees, Kans. Shuford
Reuss Sieminski
Rhodes, Ariz. Sikes
Rhodes, Pa. Siler
Riehlman Simpson, Ill.
Riley Simpson, Pa.
Rivers Sisk
Roberts Smith, Kans.
Robeson, Va. Smith, Miss.
Robison, Ky. Smith, Va.
Rodino Smith, Wis.
Rogers, Colo. Spence
Rogers, Fla. Springer
Rogers, Mass. Staggers
Rogers, Tex. Steed
Rooney Sullivan
Roosevelt Taber
Rutherford Talle
Sadlak Taylor
St. George Teague, Calif.
Saylor Teague, Tex.
Schenck Thomas
Scherer Thompson, La.
Scott Thompson, Mich.
Scrivner Thompson, N. J.
Scudder Thompson, Tex.
Seely-Brown Thompson, Wyo.
Selden Thornberry
Sheehan Young
Sheppard Tolfson

NOT VOTING—45

Avery Hope Phillips
Barrett Jensen Price
Bolton Jones, Ala. Reece, Tenn.
Frances P. Kelley, Pa. Reed, Ill.
Bolton King, Pa. Richards
Oliver P. McConnell Schwengel
Buckley Mack, Ill. Shelley
Chatham Mack, Wash. Velde
Diggs Meader Vorys
Durham Mollohan Vursell
Eberharter Mumma Walter
Gamble O'Brien, N. Y. Wilson, Calif.
Gordon O'Neill Wolverton
Granahan Osmers Zablocki
Herlong Patterson Zelenko
Hinshaw Pfost

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. O'Neill with Mrs. Frances P. Bolton.
Mr. Diggs with Mr. Jensen.
Mr. Durham with Mr. Hope.
Mr. Chatham with Mr. Velde.
Mr. Gordon with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
Mr. Barrett with Mr. Wilson of California.
Mr. Mack of Illinois with Mr. Patterson.
Mrs. Pfost with Mr. Meader.
Mr. Mollohan with Mr. Mack of Washington.
Mr. Walter with Mr. Gamble.
Mr. Zablocki with Mr. Oliver P. Bolton.
Mr. Jones of Alabama, with Mr. Avery.
Mr. Shelley with Mr. King of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Hinshaw.
Mr. Eberharter with Mr. McConnell.
Mr. Granahan with Mr. Mumma.
Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Osmers.
Mr. Zelenko with Mr. Phillips.
Mr. O'Brien of New York with Mr. Vorys.
Mr. Price with Mr. Vursell.
Mr. Richards with Mr. Schwengel.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, because of my strong feelings in favor of H. R. 8780 which exempts farm machinery fuels from Federal excise tax, and because I was detained at Bethesda Medical Center until noon Tuesday and could

not get back in time to register my vote, I wish to take this means of going on record in favor of the bill. Had I been here, I would have voted "yea." In a nonrecord voice vote the previous day, I voted "yea." I have long been a proponent of this type of legislation, having championed similar measures in the State Legislature of Iowa. I am confident that it will soon become law and the farm people can start enjoying this saving.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the bill now under consideration—H. R. 8780—is to relieve farmers of the burden of the excise taxes on gasoline and special fuels used on their farms for farming purposes.

This relief will become available to farmers in the form of refunds payable by the Federal Government directly to the farmers. It is estimated that this will provide farmers with approximately \$60 million of tax relief each year.

The depressed condition that presently exists in certain portions of the agricultural industry creates a real problem. It is one that calls for relief. The decline in farm income not only adversely affects our farmers to such an extent that it constitutes a menace to their welfare but also to the generally prosperous conditions that exist in industrial activities.

The bill recognizes that there is an adverse differential between what the farmer receives for his product and the cost of operation of his farm. Consequently, this bill makes some contribution toward a remedy by removing the Federal tax on the gasoline or fuel that the farmer uses in the operation of his farm. Of course, this is only one way to attack the problem of declining farm prices and the rising cost of the articles the farmer must buy. The farm problem as it presently exists must be attacked on several fronts if we are to give adequate relief. It is to be hoped that the intense study that is being given to the subject will bring forth a remedy that will prove effectual.

In dealing with the separate problems that effect the different segments of our economy, it is well to remember that we all go up or we all go down together. Therefore, we should work in a spirit of cooperation wherein we adopt a policy of "one for all and all for one." In thus recognizing our interdependence one upon another we advance the prosperity of all.

The present bill although it only affects a small portion of our farm problem, yet it has my full support as an evidence of a desire to be helpful in whatever way is possible.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the resolution (H. Res. 352) to authorize the expenditure of certain funds for the ex-

penses of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request of yesterday that this vote be taken by the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 385, nays 1, not voting 46, as follows:

[Roll No. 4]

YEAS—385

Abbott	Cunningham	Hoeven
Abernethy	Curtis, Mass.	Hoffman, Ill.
Adair	Curtis, Mo.	Hoffman, Mich.
Addonizio	Dague	Hollfield
Albert	Davidson	Holmes
Alexander	Davis, Ga.	Holt
Alger	Davis, Tenn.	Holtzman
Allen, Calif.	Davis, Wis.	Horan
Allen, Ill.	Dawson, Ill.	Hosmer
Andersen,	Dawson, Utah	Huddleston
H. Carl	Deane	Hyde
Andresen,	DeLANEY	Ikard
August H.	Dempey	Jackson
Andrews	Denton	James
Anfuso	Derounian	Jarman
Arends	Devereux	Jenkins
Ashley	Dies	Jennings
Ashmore	Diggs	Johansen
Aspinall	Dingell	Johnson, Calif.
Auchincloss	Dixon	Johnson, Wis.
Ayres	Dodd	Jonas
Bailey	Dollinger	Jones, Ala.
Baker	Dolliver	Jones, Mo.
Baldwin	Dondero	Jones, N. C.
Barden	Donohue	Judd
Bass, N. H.	Donovan	Karsten
Bass, Tenn.	Dorn, N. Y.	Kean
Bates	Dorn, S. C.	Kearney
Baumhart	Dowdy	Kearns
Beamer	Doyle	Keating
Becker	Edmondson	Kee
Belcher	Elliott	Kelly, N. Y.
Bell	Ellsworth	Keogh
Bennett, Fla.	Engle	Kilburn
Bennett, Mich.	Ewins	Kilday
Bentley	Fallon	Kilgore
Berry	Fascell	King, Calif.
Betts	Feighan	Kirwan
Blatnik	Fenton	Klein
Blitch	Fernandez	Kluczynski
Boggs	Fino	Knox
Boland	Fisher	Knutson
Boiling	Fjare	Krueger
Bonner	Flood	Laird
Bosch	Flynt	Landrum
Bow	Fogarty	Lane
Bowler	Forand	Lanham
Boykin	Ford	Lankford
Boyle	Forrester	Latham
Bray	Fountain	LeCompte
Brooks, La.	Frazier	Lesinski
Brooks, Tex.	Frelinghuysen	Lipcomb
Brown, Ga.	Friedel	Long
Brown, Ohio	Fulton	Lovre
Brownson	Garmatz	McCarthy
Broyhill	Gary	McCormack
Budge	Gathings	McCulloch
Burdick	Gavin	McDonough
Burleson	Gentry	McGregor
Burnside	George	McIntire
Bush	Grant	McMillan
Byrd	Gray	McVey
Byrne, Pa.	Green, Oreg.	Macdonald
Byrnes, Wis.	Green, Pa.	Machrowicz
Canfield	Gregory	Madden
Cannon	Griffiths	Magnuson
Carlyle	Gross	Mahon
Carnahan	Gubser	Mailliard
Carrigg	Gwinn	Marshall
Cederberg	Hagen	Martin
Celler	Hale	Mason
Chase	Haley	Matthews
Chelf	Halleck	Morrow
Chenoweth	Hand	Metcalf
Chipperfield	Harden	Miller, Calif.
Christopher	Hardy	Miller, Md.
Chudoff	Harris	Miller, Nebr.
Church	Harrison, Nebr.	Miller, N. Y.
Clark	Harrison, Va.	Mills
Clevenger	Harvey	Minshall
Cole	Hays, Ark.	Morano
Colmer	Hays, Ohio	Morgan
Cooley	Hayworth	Morrison
Coon	Hébert	Moss
Cooper	Henderson	Moulder
Corbett	Heslton	Multer
Coudert	Hess	Murray, Ill.
Cramer	Hiestand	Murray, Tenn.
Cretella	Hull	Natcher
Crumpacker	Hillings	Nelson

Nicholson	Rogers, Mass.	Thomas
Norblad	Rogers, Tex.	Thompson, La.
Norrell	Rooney	Thompson, Mich.
O'Brien, Ill.	Roosevelt	Thompson, N. J.
O'Hara, Ill.	Rutherford	Thompson, Tex.
O'Hara, Minn.	Sadiak	Thomson, Wyo.
O'Konski	St. George	Thornberry
Ostertag	Saylor	Tollefson
Passman	Schenck	Trimble
Pelly	Scherer	Tuck
Perkins	Schwengel	Tumulty
Philbin	Scott	Vanik
Pilcher	Scrivner	Van Pelt
Pillion	Scudder	Van Zandt
Poege	Seely-Brown	Vinson
Poff	Selden	Wainwright
Polk	Sheehan	Watts
Powell	Sheppard	Weaver
Preston	Short	Westland
Priest	Shuford	Wharton
Prouty	Sieminski	Whitten
Quigley	Sikes	Wickersham
Rabaut	Siler	Widnall
Radwan	Simpson, Ill.	Wigglesworth
Rains	Simpson, Pa.	Williams, Miss.
Ray	Slak	Williams, N. J.
Reed, N. Y.	Smith, Kans.	Williams, N. Y.
Rees, Kans.	Smith, Miss.	Willis
Reuss	Smith, Va.	Wilson, Ind.
Rhodes, Ariz.	Smith, Wis.	Winstead
Rhodes, Pa.	Spence	Withrow
Riehlman	Springer	Wolcott
Riley	Staggers	Wolverton
Rivers	Steed	Wright
Roberts	Sullivan	Yates
Robeson, Va.	Taber	Younger
Robison, Ky.	Talle	
Rodino	Taylor	
Rogers, Colo.	Teague, Calif.	
Rogers, Fla.	Teague, Tex.	

NAYS—1

Wier

NOT VOTING—46

Avery	Hull	Pfost
Barrett	Jensen	Phillips
Bolton	Kelley, Pa.	Price
Frances P.	King, Pa.	Reece, Tenn.
Bolton	McConnell	Reed, Ill.
Oliver P.	McDowell	Richards
Buckley	Mack, Ill.	Shelley
Chatham	Mack, Wash.	Udall
Durham	Meador	Utt
Eberharter	Mollohan	Velde
Gamble	Mumma	Vorys
Gordon	O'Brien, N. Y.	Vursell
Granahan	O'Neill	Walter
Herlong	Osmers	Wilson, Calif.
Hinshaw	Patman	Zablocki
Hope	Patterson	Zelenko

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Barrett with Mr. Avery.
 Mr. Mack of Illinois with Mr. King of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. Gordon with Mr. Jensen.
 Mr. Granahan with Mr. Vursell.
 Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Phillips.
 Mr. Hull with Mr. McConnell.
 Mr. Shelley with Mrs. Frances P. Bolton.
 Mr. Herlong with Mr. Gamble.
 Mr. Chatham with Mr. Wilson of California.
 Mr. Buckley with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
 Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Osmers.
 Mrs. Pfost with Mr. Mack of Washington.
 Mr. O'Neill with Mr. Hope.
 Mr. O'Brien of New York with Mr. Reed of Illinois.
 Mr. Price with Mr. Meador.
 Mr. Zablocki with Mr. Mumma.
 Mr. Walter with Mr. Patterson.
 Mr. Mollohan with Mr. Utt.
 Mr. Zelenko with Mr. Velde.
 Mr. Durham with Mr. Hinshaw.
 Mr. Udall with Mr. Oliver P. Bolton.
 Mr. McDowell with Mr. Vorys.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE LATE FRED HERMAN HILDEBRANDT

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. LOVRE].

Mr. LOVRE. Mr. Speaker, I regret to inform you of the passing of a former Member of this House, the Honorable Fred Herman Hildebrandt, a former colleague of many of our present Members. Mr. Hildebrandt represented the First Congressional District of South Dakota for three terms, the 73d, 74th, and 75th.

Mr. Hildebrandt was born in West Bend, Wis., on August 2, 1882. In 1888 he moved with his parents to Waupun, Wis., where he attended the public schools. Later he moved to Watertown, S. Dak., where he made his home the rest of his life. At Watertown he attended the Watertown Business College and in 1903 joined the employ of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway. For 3 years he was a railroad freight brakeman, then served as freight conductor from 1906 until 1911 when he became passenger conductor on the railroad, a position he held until 1932.

In the 1922-23 sessions of the South Dakota Legislature Mr. Hildebrandt served as a member of the house of representatives. He later served as chairman of the South Dakota Game and Fish Commission for 4 years—1927-31—and was president of the North Central States Game and Fish Department from 1928 to 1930.

He was first elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket in 1932, and served three successive terms as a Member of this House, completing his three terms in 1939 after announcing he would not be a candidate for reelection to the House. He was Democratic candidate for the United States Senate in 1938, and also a candidate for election in 1942 to the 78th Congress.

Mr. Hildebrandt was selected as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1944. Following his terms in Congress he retired from active business life and maintained his home in Watertown, S. Dak. Last November he left Watertown to spend the winter in Palmetto, Fla., where he had been living with his wife when he passed away last Friday morning, January 27.

I was privileged to have known Fred Hildebrandt for many years, and can truly say that I considered him an outstanding citizen, a man of unimpeachable honor, who always devoted his every effort to the best interests of this Nation.

Although Fred Hildebrandt's service in this House was but three terms, those who knew him and served with him gained much from his wise counsel and thoughtful judgment. South Dakota, as well as this Nation, can be proud that a man such as Fred Hildebrandt served in the House of Representatives. For within Fred Hildebrandt was that quality of unselfishness, devotion to service, and highest integrity, a quality that is endowed on very few men, but which blessed Fred Hildebrandt and reflected on those that knew him. His life of devoted service stands as a beacon light of

endeavor, guiding us all to further accomplishments for the welfare of mankind.

I wish to take this opportunity, and I know my colleagues join me, in extending to his widow, his sister, and to his many, many friends, sincerest sympathy. Congressman Fred Hildebrandt served honorably in all capacities which he undertook, and his record of achievements will always remain as a distinct credit to his family, community, State, and Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I have learned of the death of our former colleague, Hon. Fred Herman Hildebrandt, who served in the House of Representatives from March 4, 1933, until January 3, 1939, from South Dakota. He passed away last Friday while in Florida.

As many of you know, Fred Hildebrandt, as he was affectionately known, was once a railroad freight brakeman, and then a freight conductor, and after that a passenger conductor. Before coming to the House of Representatives he was a member of the South Dakota State House of Representatives.

I join with his many friends in expressing at this time my deep sympathy which I extend to his family.

INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPOSITION

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, in March 1957, Washington will be the scene of the first international photographic exposition or trade fair ever held in the United States. Furthermore, I have been given to understand that this is one of the very few really comprehensive international expositions, and by far the largest, ever to be held in Washington. It is to be hoped that it is the forerunner of similar international events for which Washington is certainly a most appropriate location.

In the United States we are very fortunate in having the most outstanding and competent photographic manufacturing industry in the world. This is especially significant when we stop to consider the great contributions of this relatively small industry to our national economy in general and our national defense in particular.

In recent years our American industry has become the world leader in photographic research and development and thus in the excellence of its products. In fact, many of the developments which have made new and improved photographic products available to industry, science, education, entertainment, gov-

ernment, and for personal use as well, are the result of the inventiveness, ingenuity, and persistence of our American industry. These include new and improved color processes, better cameras and lenses, and finer and more diversified equipment, both still and motion picture, for a wide variety of uses and applications.

The American industry in many of its important product areas faces severe foreign competition. By continued research and development and aggressive salesmanship, it has been seeking to meet this competition both in its home markets and throughout the world. In this connection, it sees in international expositions an opportunity to make everyone aware of American photographic products, to create an even greater acceptance for them throughout the world, and to further mutual international respect and confidence.

Heretofore, international photographic expositions or trade fairs have been held only abroad, principally in Germany. However, strong opinion developed that to move the international photographic exposition around among a few carefully chosen world centers would be mutually advantageous.

Accordingly, last year American manufacturers as well as those of Germany and other producing nations cooperated in holding an international photographic exposition in Paris under the sponsorship of the French industry.

In 1957 this exposition is to be held in the United States under the sponsorship of the American industry. The active support of most of the major American photographic organizations is assured, the following having already pledged full cooperation:

American Society of Magazine Photographers, a national professional association.

Master Photo Dealers & Finishers Association, the national organization of photographic dealers and photo finishers.

National Association of Photographic Manufacturers, Inc., the national association of American manufacturers of all kinds and types of photographic equipment and supplies.

National Press Photographers Association, a national professional organization of press photographers.

Photographers Association of America, a national professional society of studio, commercial, and industrial photographers.

Photographic Society of America, a national organization of individuals seriously interested in photography, either personally or technically.

Several other American organizations related to the field of photography have under consideration the matter of adding their support to this undertaking. These organizations will in general be holding their national conventions in Washington during the period of the exposition, and those customarily having their own separate trade shows in conjunction therewith are foregoing them.

A very large attendance is expected at the forthcoming exposition, including many foreign visitors, such as dealers, importers, users, and manufacturers. In

furtherance of the exposition, the American industry desires to have the same courtesy extended foreign exhibitors as they themselves were accorded in France and expect to receive at other future locations of this international event. In particular, this means permitting the duty-free importation of exhibit properties and products for the purposes of the exposition on the same basis as the Congress has seen fit to approve in various other similar cases.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill, at the request of the American industry, to extend this courtesy to exhibitors from foreign countries.

CONVERSION OF CERTAIN NAVAL VESSELS

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 392, Rept. No. 1698), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill (H. R. 7993) to authorize the construction and conversion of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

ARMED SERVICES PROCUREMENT ACT

Mr. DELANEY (at the request of Mr. COLMER), from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 393, Rept. No. 1699), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill (H. R. 8710) to amend the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

INCREASING AMOUNT OF TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE TO MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate

consideration of the bill (H. R. 8796) increasing the amount of telephone and telegraph service furnished to Members of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That clause (2) of the first section of the act entitled "An act relating to telephone and telegraph service and clerk hire for the House of Representatives," approved June 23, 1949, as amended (2 U. S. C., sec. 46f), is amended to read as follows: "(2) charges on strictly official telegrams, cablegrams, and radiograms sent by or on behalf of the Member."

SEC. 2. (a) Clause (1) of section 2 of such act of June 23, 1949, as amended (2 U. S. C., sec. 46g), is amended by striking out "1,800" both times it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "3,000."

(b) The eighth paragraph under the subheading "Contingent Expenses of the House" under the heading "House of Representatives" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955, is amended by striking out "Provided, That effective July 1, 1954, the number of minutes of official long-distance telephone calls allowed each Member shall not exceed 2,700 per annum."

(c) Clause (2) of section 2 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(2) charges on strictly official telegrams, cablegrams, and radiograms sent by or on behalf of the Member aggregating during the year not more than 20,000 words of which not more than 2,000 may be in telegrams, cablegrams, and radiograms sent to or from a point outside the United States, or its Territories or possessions except that if a Member is elected for a portion of a term the aggregate number of words with respect to which charges may be paid under the first section shall be reduced, with respect to the year in which he commences his service, to a number which is the same percentage of 20,000 as the number of days of his service in such year is of the total number of days in such year."

SEC. 3. The amendments made by this act shall take effect as of noon on January 3, 1956.

With the following committee amendment:

After "act," insert "of June 23, 1949."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FINANCIAL RECORDS OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS OPEN TO INSPECTION AT ANY TIME

MR. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

MR. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the financial records of the Committee on Appropriations are open at any time to any committee or Member of the House. We welcome inspection of our books involving any transaction or any expenditure of funds by the committee for any purpose.

And I so informed the House Committee on Administration in response to a recent letter inquiring if the records of expenditure by the Committee on Appropriation was available.

But I did not say, as was erroneously reported in a Washington newspaper, that I would "ask for an accounting" on matters referred to by the House Administration Committee letter relating to the expenses of members of the Appropriations Committees in the House administration's compilation of costs of Members of Congress traveling overseas during 1955. All such expenditures have already been accounted for in full.

The Congress has expended overseas in the last calendar year billions of dollars in international relations and it is imperative and essential that the character of such expenditures and the methods of disbursement of these vast sums be studied at first hand and in the field of their expenditure. With this in view, members of the Committee on Appropriations from both sides of the aisle were sent abroad during the recent recess to make these studies and investigations. Unquestionably their surveys have resulted in economies and in the better administration of the funds appropriated.

In response to the inquiry by the Committee on House Administration as to expenditure of counterpart funds, I have also advised that no counterpart funds were expended by the committee or its members in 1955.

May I also say, Mr. Speaker, that so far as I am aware no member of the committee or its staff has at any time discussed or taken part in such inquiry or compilation.

And may I again say that the records of the Committee on Appropriations are open to inspection in this or any other inquiry of this character by any committee or Member of the House.

REFERRAL OF BILL

MR. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill, H. R. 8861, heretofore referred to the Committee on Public Works, be rereferred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, this request being made on assurance from the author that appropriate clearance has been had with the Committee on Public Works and the leadership on both sides.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

HENRY L. MENCKEN

MR. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to include certain articles.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

MR. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, I believe it is only fitting and proper that tribute be paid to a man who died calmly in his sleep this past Sunday morning—he was an institution in Maryland, a great

American, and even a citizen of the world. I refer to the late H. L. Mencken.

Mr. Mencken, one of the leading satirists, essayists, and journalists, of any day, exerted a tremendous influence on American letters between about 1910 and the middle 1930's. Mr. Mencken blew a blast of fresh air onto the American scene.

His death has been noted by the mayor of Baltimore, the Governor of Maryland, and the editorial pages of leading journals, not only in this country but abroad. His contribution to the American scene—not only in the field of letters, but in the matter of improving political morality—ought be appropriately noted in the proceedings of this House. For that reason, I am filing with my remarks editorials which appeared in the Sun and the Evening Sun of Baltimore, Md., under date of Monday, January 30, 1956, the New York Times and the Washington (D. C.) Evening Star of the same date.

It has been said that the pen is mightier than the sword. In America, during the past half century there has been no mightier pen than the pen of H. L. Mencken. At times, it would appear that his pen had been dipped in acid and it is beyond doubt that his pen has etched words and sentiments which will endure forever on the minds and memories of Americans. His influence was not only felt by his contemporaries and his own generation but as the New York Times, in its editorial, so aptly states:

He will live, also, in turns of phrase and turns of idea in the minds of thousands who may never even suspect their source.

(The editorials referred to follow:)

[From the Baltimore (Md.) Sun of January 30, 1956]

HENRY LOUIS MENCKEN

Such was the stature of H. L. Mencken that he became a national figure in literary criticism—and social criticism too—while he was still a young man. By the time he was 50, he was more than a recognized authority in many fields; he was by way of becoming a legend.

His eminence thus tended to obscure the real man as he was known in this office, where he spent so many years and where his special gifts as adviser were almost daily in demand. Those Sunpaper workers whose years overlapped his came first to admire him as a superb technician in the field of journalism. Everything he wrote, whether it was a brief note of criticism or commendation or one of those famous Monday articles for the Evening Sun (or the later series in the Sunday Sun), bore the mark not of his skill alone but of his individuality. Small wonder he became the model for a whole generation of aspiring young writers.

Longer acquaintance revealed the deeper qualities out of which his professional excellence developed. The man was basically honest. For himself he upheld the strictest standards of probity and he used his influence to the utmost to hold his co-workers to the same standards. The smug, the superficial, the trite, the slovenly and especially the lazy, felt the sting of his criticism.

But to those who exerted the effort, even when their product fell short of the ideal, he was sympathetic, helpful and encouraging. To many outsiders who had been scourged by his pen, he was the embodiment of evil, as their anguished efforts at reprisal showed, but to those of his colleagues who knew that his battle was waged against sham and hypocrisy and not against individuals

as such, he was simple, compassionate and even humble. In short; a warm, loyal and understanding friend. We shall not soon see his like again.

[From the Baltimore (Md.) Evening Sun of January 30, 1956]

H. L. MENCKEN

We need not remind our readers of H. L. Mencken's long and productive connection with the Sunpapers. His free lance column and, later, his essays on current affairs, which appeared every Monday on this page for so many years, his exuberant reports of political conventions and other gatherings are as well remembered by our readers as in this office. His long service as an adviser and a member of the board of the A. S. Abell Co., publishers of the Sunpapers, are not so well known, perhaps, but they are held in equal value by the staffs of the two papers.

Mr. Mencken's career is summarized in our news columns. No printed word, however, can quite render the full flavor of the man as he was known to those who worked with him or who came in contact with him. Mencken the critic, Mencken the editor, Mencken the idol of the generation that reached maturity after the First World War are fit subjects for written description, as is Mencken the erudite student of the American language. But Mencken the man of warm friendships and of stimulating, imaginative talk had to be known to be appreciated.

To the scores of those who worked with him in the offices of the Sunpapers and to his friends in other walks of life, this Mencken, this man pulsating with vitality, will always remain a sharper, better defined figure than the Mencken known to the world. His colleagues will not be unmindful of his literary achievement, his contribution to thought and scholarship. But most of all they will cherish recollections of electric contact with a highly charged personality.

[From the New York Times of January 30, 1956]

H. L. MENCKEN

The death of H. L. Mencken takes from the American scene one of its most powerful critics and vivid interpreters. We are impoverished by his death, just as we were enriched by his life.

Mencken had a host of admirers and some detractors. Some persons were completely devoted to him. Some disliked him heartily. No one, however, seems ever to have been indifferent to him. No one, certainly, was ever bored by him.

His aim in life was well expressed by another great social critic, George Bernard Shaw, who wrote of himself that what he wished to be was a healthy poker to the intellectual fire of his generation. Mencken was exactly that. But in addition to poking he lit some fires that still blaze.

If a new sincerity and forthright honesty has come into American letters—and perhaps into American life—some of the credit must go to the man who was an arch foe of every sort of sham and hypocrisy. Mencken was always tolerant toward those who might be mistaken. He was acid to all those who pretended to knowledge or authority that was not rightfully theirs.

It is a grave injustice, however, to regard him as having been a cynic. Far from it. He was a destroyer of humbug, but he was a lusty lover of life and the good things in it.

That he had an impact on the American language and those who use it goes without saying, although it is too soon precisely to assess its full importance. Some of his coinages have already gone out of use. Some will remain. His delightful mixture of occasional German words or phrases with a colloquial English will always be a joy to those who love to see a thing well said.

Behind the barbs of his wit, moreover, there was a gigantic, almost Olympian, humor. Mencken never giggled, seldom even chuckled; he roared with laughter. That quality, we may be sure, will keep his writing long alive. And he will live, also, in turns of phrase and turns of idea in the minds of thousands who may never even suspect their source.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Evening Star of January 30, 1956]

SAGE OF BALTIMORE

H. L. Mencken, dead at 75 in his native Baltimore, is said to have requested in his will that no obituary tributes be paid to him. It may have been a final flourish in a legend of perversity, or it may have been a serious desire to save fellow newspapermen the chore of recapitulating the events of a half century lived largely in the public eye. But whatever the reason, those who honor Mencken can hardly honor this last charge of the most idolized idol-smasher of his day.

As he grew older and less noisy in the pursuit of more serious things, it had become somewhat the fashion to dismiss the sage of Baltimore as a Don Quixote whose windmills had long since crumbled, a noisy relic of the Jazz Age. What is too often forgotten is that Mencken was not just a destructive influence, a puckish flouter of convention, a baiter of Prohibition and Puritanism. He was a positive and pioneer force in American letters, a benevolent and liberating influence who, in the words of one critic, "blasted clear the ground on which the present generation stands."

Mencken's own most enduring monument is "The American Language"—proof enough, if any were needed, that he did not waste his enormous gifts in a lifetime of rubbing the cat of complacency the wrong way. Whether or not he might have left more in the way of a personal literary heritage had he not spent so much time alternately harpooning sacred cows and encouraging other writers has been a subject of much critical speculation. But the fact remains that no man of his talent has been more generous with time or praise in fostering young authors.

When Mencken was an upcoming newspaperman on the Baltimore Sun, which he joined after an apprenticeship on the old Baltimore Morning Herald, America was still swathed in the folds of Victorian-Edwardian gentility. He assisted at the unwrapping with a bolsterous enthusiasm that left his countrymen shocked and breathless. He became a kind of headmaster for a whole new school of writers. He discovered Joseph Hergesheimer, James Branch Cabell, Sinclair Lewis. He was a champion of F. Scott Fitzgerald. And he forced recognition of that apostle of realism, Theodore Dreiser, down the throats of the American public.

He did more. The most pungent and powerful critic of his day, willing and able to take on anyone from G. B. Shaw on down, Mencken was also the kindest of editors. One of his truest memorials lies in the letters cherished by writers all over the country who, when they were starting out, were helped along by the editor of the Smart Set and, later on, the editor of the American Mercury, those two periodicals that lit up the sky of the late teens, the 20's and early 30's.

Mencken was a punctilious correspondent, replying often by return mail in letters that were full of constructive suggestions. Many creeds found hospitality in his magazines; so did obscure names.

After he had left active magazine writing and editing, retiring to a sort of self-sought obscurity, he made a delightful comeback with three volumes of reminiscences—Happy Days, Newspaper Days, and Heathen Days. He was about to publish another book, aptly

titled "Minority Report." His later writings are as mellow and gusty as any memoirs in our literature. They serve as a perfect memorial for a rebel who loved *gemutlichkeit* and beer and his friends, who laughingly fought the good fight against sham and hypocrisy and pretense.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY GOT US INTO WORLD WAR II—DON'T LET IT GET US INTO WORLD WAR III

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, several Members have asked me the significance of the dates which I mentioned yesterday when I cautioned that our President and our Secretary of State must scan very carefully any suggestions coming from Sir Anthony Eden, the Prime Minister of Great Britain. I take this time to make answer.

Sir Anthony Eden became a member of the British Parliament in 1923. From 1926 to 1929 he served as Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. From 1931 to 1933 he served as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office. From 1934 to 1935 he was Lord Privy Seal, a member of the Cabinet. In 1935 he became Minister without Portfolio for League of Nations Affairs, and from 1935 to 1938 he was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Obviously, he was one of Britain's principal architects of its foreign policy.

Now let us look at what that foreign policy was during those years.

In 1932 British statesmen, including Mr. Eden, prevailed against such Americans as Henry L. Stimson.

In 1932 the General Disarmament Conference produced Mr. Eden's definition of disarmament, which allowed Germany to re-arm.

In 1934 it was Mr. Eden who prevented consideration by the League of Nations of Ethiopia's appeal, thereby facilitating its conquest.

In 1936 it was Mr. Eden who successfully urged that no action be taken against Hitler's reoccupation of the Rhineland, thus effectually rendering France helpless when Hitler decided to move in that direction.

In 1936 it was again Mr. Eden who excused the sale of British arms to Germany, Iraq, and Egypt, urging that those arms would be used only to maintain peace. I have never seen any excuse from him for the fact that those very arms were used in World War II against the British, as well as against us.

This same Mr. Eden, who approved the Japanese aggression in 1932 against Manchuria, and in every important instance in pre-World War II history gave encouragement to the aggressors, is now making history repeat itself as he causes the British Government to vie with the Russian Communists in sending into the Middle East weapons of aggression which will find no use except against the democracies of the world.

BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE TO DANIEL K. HOCH

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and include an article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 90th anniversary of the birth of Daniel Knabb Hoch, a former Member of the House from the Berks County, Pa., district which I now have the honor of representing.

He served in the 78th and 79th Congresses with honor and distinction. At 90 years of age, he enjoys good health and is still a very active man.

I know that those of you who remember him as a colleague will all join with me in expressing the hope that he enjoys many more years of good health and happiness.

Daniel K. Hoch was born on a farm in Oley township, near Reading, Pa., on January 31, 1866. After attending public school, he became a printing apprentice and worked as a pressman, compositor, reporter, circulation manager, advertising manager, and as an editor.

I got to know Danny when I left school to work as apprentice printer for the Reading Eagle Co. where Mr. Hoch was the circulation manager.

Mr. Hoch was elected to the Pennsylvania General Assembly, serving in the house of representatives from 1899 to 1901. He was chosen as a delegate to the 1908 Democratic National Convention in Denver and served as controller of Berks County from 1912 to 1916.

Hoch was one of the pioneers in the promotion and development of the famous Appalachian Trail, a footpath now extending from Maine through Georgia. He has also been regarded for many years as an outstanding historian on Berks County.

Daniel Hoch was elected to the 78th Congress and was reelected to the 79th Congress, serving from January 3, 1943 to January 3, 1947. He was a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee. His record here was one of outstanding service to the people of Berks County and the Nation. His courageous devotion to liberal legislation and to democratic principles was in the best traditions of service in this distinguished body.

Mr. Speaker, honors are still being conferred on this beloved citizen of Reading and Berks County. Only a few weeks ago he was awarded a citation by the historical society of Berks County for his 20 years of service to the organization.

At this point in the RECORD, I would like to include an article from the Reading Times of January 11, 1956,

describing the awarding of this honor to Mr. Hoch:

HOCH'S 20-YEAR SERVICE HONORED BY SOCIETY—EX-CONGRESSMAN CITED FOR INTEREST IN BERKS HISTORY

(By Richard K. Brunner)

A venerable Reading gentleman widely known as a newspaperman and historian, was honored last night by the Historical Society of Berks County for 20 years of service to the organization.

Daniel K. Hoch, who will celebrate his 90th birthday January 31, was the recipient of the award.

Members of the society presented it as a tribute to Mr. Hoch, an honorary member of this council, newspaperman, statesman, historian, and admirer of the beauty that nature has bestowed upon Berks County, who, in his life and by his deeds, has shown a true appreciation of Berks County and its history.

A diminutive gentleman with sparkling eyes, Hoch expressed his pleasure with the award in a sharp voice which drew laughter and applause from the 75 persons assembled in the society's headquarters.

Hoch, who said he has been put on the shelf (as an honorary council member he is no longer active), indicated with pride that he will hang the new citation on the walls of his den beside a scroll he received 4 years ago from the Pennsylvania German Folklore Society.

GRAEFF MAKES AWARD

The framed certificate was presented to Hoch by Dr. Arthur D. Graeff, newly elected council member and a columnist for the Reading Times.

CAPITAL TRANSIT CO.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, since we all realize that it will necessarily take weeks and months of study before Congress can render a definite decision on the Commissioners' transit authority bill, I am introducing a bill which has for its purpose to assure the people of the District of Columbia mass transportation after August 14 if Capital Transit Co. officials and the District Commissioners approve same.

The Congress of the United States was advised last year from several different sources that private purchasers were available for the Capital Transit Co. immediately upon the cancellation of the present company's franchise. This act was passed last August and up to the present date, the Commissioners and the Public Utilities Commission have failed to find a purchaser to provide mass transportation here in the District of Columbia.

The Congress of the United States and not the Commissioners are being criticized by the majority of the newspapers in the United States for canceling the franchise here in the city of Washington and we will continue to be blamed if the people of Washington find themselves without any mass transportation after midnight, August 14, even though the franchise was canceled on the advice

and request of the Public Utilities Commission and the District Commissioners.

I am firmly of the belief that there would never have been a transit strike here in the District of Columbia if the Public Utilities Commission had done, before the strike, what they have done since the strike in adjusting the transit rates here in the city of Washington so that the Capital Transit Co. could meet the terms of the labor unions.

CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill (H. R. 8905), which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, to repeal the manufacturers' excise tax on children's educational phonograph records which retail at 25 cents or less.

Unless the excise tax on these records is repealed, it is only a matter of time until their manufacture and sale will be terminated. The major record companies have already discontinued the production of these records, and there is danger that the remaining companies in the field will also go out of business.

The companies engaged in the business cannot continue to produce and sell these records if they are subject to the tax. Although the amount of the tax is small, it reduces profits to the vanishing point.

During the 10 years in which records of this type have been produced, manufacturers have tried to cut costs of production and sale. They have also experimented with the sale of these records at higher prices to cover the tax and incidental costs and to yield a reasonable profit, but they have found that the average family will not buy them at more than 25 cents.

If the tax is repealed, the revenue loss to the Treasury will be insignificant. About 25 million of these records were sold last year. The tax yielded about \$300,000. The net return to the Treasury was considerably less because of the cost of collecting the tax.

These inexpensive records are designed for children between the ages of 2 and 10. They are used to teach children to read; to teach them religious and patriotic songs and stories; to give them the experience of good music; and to bring to them at an early age the rich folklore of our country.

The records are played in millions of American homes as part of family instruction and entertainment for the children. They are used in nurseries, schools, and Sunday schools throughout the country. Because of their low price—25 cents—they are available to everybody. They are sold in about 100,000 retail outlets—principally in drug stores, groceries, 5 and 10 cent stores, and on newsstands.

Educators and religious and patriotic leaders throughout the country have voluntarily attested to the great value of these records in the education and training of children.

I do not believe that the Congress deliberately subjected these records to the manufacturers' excise tax of 10 percent. The 25-cent record business did not exist in 1941 when the tax was imposed. These records are taxed merely because of the general tax levied in 1941 on all phonograph records, regardless of price or purpose. We have exempted low-priced movie tickets from the admissions tax. We do not tax books. I am confident that it is not our policy to tax these records.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be granted leave of absence from tomorrow until Saturday of this week, in order to attend a funeral.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

THE LATE THOMAS F. COSTELLO

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, with deep appreciation I am very grateful for recognition at this time and having this opportunity to address the House for a few moments. It is with a stunned and saddened heart that I rise to report the death of a very great and loyal friend and a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts. Not only has he been a very great friend to me but he has been a friend to other Members of this House over the years and is well known by many of my colleagues here in the Congress.

As many of you here know, I have the honor to represent here in Congress a very historic district. It is the district in which American freedom was wrested from the British. It is the district of Lexington and Concord, of Bedford, Woburn, Billerica, and other historic cities and towns. In this district is the great city of Lowell, where the textile industry of America was born and prospered. One of the great institutions down through the years of this historic Middlesex area of hallowed renown is the Lowell Sun, an excellent daily newspaper.

The Lowell Sun is one of America's outstanding daily newspapers, with its origin and roots planted in this area of Middlesex village and farm, where Paul Revere first sounded the clarion call to arms for the battle of freedom. The Lowell Sun has brilliantly carried the torch that this hard-won freedom might constantly continue to flourish. Its brilliant reporting, its excellent composition, its outstanding and distinguished editing,

and its great American policy has won for it a place in the top echelon of newspapers throughout this land.

Like any other greatly successful American institution, however, a newspaper can only be as great as the quality of its leadership, the accuracy of its reporting, and the soundness of the thinking behind its writing. These qualities must come from individuals, and during these late years these qualities were abundantly in evidence in the leadership of the publisher of the Lowell Sun, the late Thomas F. Costello.

Thomas F. Costello, the editor and publisher of the Lowell Sun, unexpectedly crossed the threshold of death yesterday morning. His passing shocked and stunned his family and his countless friends. Although it is often said no person is indispensable, it can be said the genius and leadership of Thomas F. Costello is irreplaceable.

Called to the Lowell Sun from Holy Cross College at the young age of 20 years to assume command of its leadership, Thomas Costello, with genius and brilliance, directed the continued growth, prosperity and eminence of this great newspaper for the next 23 years until his untimely death yesterday morning. At the time of his death, he was the president and publisher of the Lowell Sun Publishing Co., which published the Lowell Sun and Lowell Sunday Sun. He was president of the Lowell Sun Realty Co. and the Lowell Sun Charities, a registered charitable organization, which has greatly assisted hardship cases all over the greater Lowell area.

Mr. Costello was born in the city of Lowell of distinguished parents. His father, Thomas F. Costello, was well known in the city for his work and generous contributions in the constant development of Lowell as a city. His late mother, Mrs. Mary Harrington Costello, whose death occurred only 10 months ago, was a lifelong friend of mine. Her generous, charitable spirit and her brilliant leadership have left their mark on the prosperous development of the city of Lowell and its historic surroundings. His late grandfather, John H. Harrington, whom he succeeded as publisher of the Lowell Sun, was one of Lowell's most distinguished and brilliant citizens.

Mr. Costello attended the public schools of Lowell and was graduated from the Lowell High School, where he was well known and distinguished himself as a student. He attended Holy Cross College, which he was forced to leave due to the death of his distinguished grandfather, to take over the leadership of the Lowell Sun.

A member of many journalistic societies and newspaper associations, Mr. Thomas Costello held the distinguished degree of doctor of journalism. He was a member of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the Associated Press, the United Press, and other press associations. He was recognized by newspaper editors throughout America as a man of genius, a brilliant writer, a sound thinker, and a powerful American.

Loyal in the cause of freedom, early in World War II he passed over his great

newspaper and press responsibilities to others and joined the United States Navy. As a commissioned officer, he served the Navy and his country with brilliance and honor. He was returned to inactive duty as a lieutenant of the United States Navy in 1945, when he again took over his many publishing responsibilities and activities. As a veteran of World War II, he was a member of the American Legion Lowell Post 87.

Leaving this life at the peak of his genius, Mr. Costello is responsible for many accomplishments in the progress of the city of Lowell and the area known as historic Middlesex County, as well as the entire Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Always possessing confidence in Lowell and its people, he has greatly assisted in bringing many new industries and business enterprises into the Lowell area. He has brought brilliant leadership to the difficult task of the gradual but constant change of the industrial character of Lowell as a textile city to a city of many types of manufacturing enterprises and activities. He has greatly helped to build Lowell into a great city and into a finer place in which to live.

A brilliant writer, Mr. Costello is known for his fearless handling of any problem in accord with his high principles and beliefs in the right. Always he was fair. His integrity and intellectual honesty was known throughout Massachusetts and the national press. He believed that no man and no nation could compromise principles and survive. He believed that a prime duty of life is to make one's community and one's world a better place for the life of the future. He believed in frankness, sincerity, and accuracy. He believed in his community and considered it the finest place in the world in which to live. He was loyal to its people and to his countless friends.

Like his fine mother and father and distinguished grandfather, Mr. Costello was a loyal friend of mine. I have known him all his life, from the day of his birth down through these eventful years until his death. Always helpful, always loyal, his timely and wise counsel cannot be replaced. I shall greatly miss his intensity of purpose, his honesty of thought, and the genius of his leadership. To his countless friends and to me, he was a Gibraltar of strength.

Possessing a powerful character, Mr. Costello was a God-fearing man. Guided by his faith in God, the strength of his religious principles, his devotion to his church, and his confidence in the right, Mr. Costello used all of his God-given strength to do good in every way the vision of good came. A deeply religious man, Mr. Costello possessed a lion's courage to fight for all that he knew and believed of God's enlightenment and visions for mankind on earth.

Bringing this courage to the battle, Mr. Costello used the brilliance of his mind, the genius of his writing, and the prestige of his great newspaper in the fight against communism, not only in the United States, but throughout the world. He rightly believed that no mortal man nor no manmade state could stand at the pinnacle above the God of man and

life and this universe. He fought against communism not only as a scourge and a threat to man's freedom but against it as a shackle and destroyer of man's spirit.

Mr. Costello was a devoted husband and father. Regardless of his responsibilities and the demands upon his time, always he found time to enjoy the pleasure of his home and his family.

Mr. Costello is survived by his lovely and charming wife, the former Marguerite M. Sullivan, and his daughter, lovely Mary Costello. Also surviving him are his two eminently fine brothers, Mr. John H. Costello and Mr. Clement C. Costello, both associated with the Lowell Sun Publishing Co. In a larger sense, he is survived by his associates in the Lowell Sun and other business enterprises as well as by his countless friends, all of whom deeply mourn his passing.

In closing, there comes to my mind a few lines from a poem I knew many years ago. It seems to be most fitting at this time. It is as follows:

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart throbs. He
most lives
Who thinks most—feels the noblest—acts
the best.
Life's but a means unto an end; that end
Beginning, mean, and end to all things—
God.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN. I join the gentlewoman from Massachusetts in expressing my deepest regret at the loss of her constituent, the brilliant editor, Mr. Costello. He was a friend whom I valued through the years. I know he was a fine citizen, a stalwart American, and one willing to fight for the better causes of life. To his family goes my deepest sympathy in this hour of their bereavement.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I also join the gentlewoman from Massachusetts, my colleague [Mrs. ROGERS] in expressing my regret on the passing of Mr. Costello. I, too, had a great admiration for him. I know of his interest over the years in matters referring to the Merrimac River Valley, and in all public and community affairs in our section of Massachusetts. May I respectfully extend to his good family my sincere and deepest sympathy knowing that he will be blessed with eternal happiness for his charitable and benevolent service in behalf of the people of the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. He was tremendously interested in national defense matters and in the development of the Navy.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, through inadvertence, there was not included in the RECORD, my request to extend my remarks and include extraneous matter in the RECORD. I ask that permission be granted for today.

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The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT OF 1938

Mr. BOSCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOSCH. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced three bills providing for amendments to the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. Briefly, these bills are intended to accomplish changes which first, will by amendment of section 601 (a) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C., sec. 551 (a)) raise the visibility minimums now in effect for aircraft having more than two engines from 200 feet to 600 feet and for aircraft having 1 or 2 engines from 400 feet to 1,200 feet; and second, will by amendment of the first section of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C., sec. 401) prohibit jet-propelled aircraft from using airports located in densely populated areas and located wholly or partially within the boundaries of any city having a population of 1 million individuals or more; and, third, will by amendment of subsection (a) of section 902 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C., sec. 622 (a)) provide that criminal penalties of the Civil Aeronautics Act now specifically excluded shall be applicable to violations of Civil Aeronautics safety regulations. The civil penalties applicable to such violations are retained.

Mr. Speaker, there are several motives which prompted the introduction of this legislation and my colleagues should know of them.

First. In my congressional district is located the largest international airport in the country, to wit, Idlewild Airport. This airport is used almost exclusively for international transportation of both freight and passengers.

Second. There have been many tragic accidents all over the country which have to a great extent been caused by flying in bad weather when visibility was almost nil, but I will confine myself to those in the vicinity of the airports, to wit, LaGuardia and Idlewild, in the city of New York which bear mute evidence of the devastation and tragedy which I know these bills I have introduced will go far in correcting.

Let us remember, Mr. Speaker, that in April 1952, 5 persons were killed and 4 houses were destroyed when a plane crashed in Jamaica, Queen County, N. Y., after it missed its landing at Idlewild Airport. Again in October 1953 two persons were killed and another injured when a plane crashed while taking off in fog at LaGuardia Airport. Then the most tragic of all, on December 13, 1954, when an Italian DC-6-B airliner roared low over homes and densely populated areas in the vicinity of Idlewild Airport not once but three times and finally on a fourth approach ripped into a Jamaica Bay pier, burst into flame and sank in the water—the toll, 26 persons killed. It is not hard to imagine that this plane,

lost in the fog, could just as easily have fallen and crashed into homes with all of the devastation and destruction of both people and property.

It is our duty to adopt legislation, and I believe these bills will do much to aid in the greatest of all stakes—the safety of air travelers and the safety of men, women, and children who make their homes near airports.

EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to explain the absence of my colleague from Illinois [Mr. MACK]. Mr. MACK was away on official business. He intended to return in order that he might participate in the rollcall votes today, and then, not of his own making but the making of nature, a snowstorm came and the plane was grounded. My colleague from Illinois wishes his colleagues to know why he is not here.

NO FEE TO BE CHARGED A VETERAN FOR FURNISHING A COPY OF CERTIFICATE SHOWING HIS SERVICE

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 389 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6274) to provide that no fee shall be charged a veteran for furnishing him a copy of his discharge or a copy of his certificate of service. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

At this time I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order the consideration of the bill H. R. 6274, unanimously reported by the Committee on Armed Services.

This bill merely eliminates the small fee or charge that has heretofore been levied against veterans to secure copies of their discharge certificates when they

are lost or mislaid. In substance that is the essence of the bill.

H. R. 6274 was reported by the Armed Services Committee with amendments. The title of the bill is amended to provide that certificates and statements of service be furnished to veterans discharged under honorable conditions, and their next of kin or legal representatives. As originally introduced, the bill would have required the military departments to furnish a copy of the actual discharge certificate. It was felt that the traditional policy of the Departments of not furnishing copies of actual discharge certificates should remain unchanged and the language of the proposed legislation was amended accordingly by the committee.

The bill was also amended by the committee to provide that certificates and statements of service be issued only to veterans discharged or released under honorable conditions and their next of kin or legal representatives.

It was estimated that about 60,000 requests for certificates in lieu of lost or destroyed discharge certificates or certificates of service would be received in the calendar year 1955. On this basis, approximately \$90,000 in receipts would be lost annually. However, this amount would be offset by at least 40 percent in view of the increased administrative costs that are required to receive, account for and dispose of the fees collected.

The Department of Defense recommends the enactment of the bill. Veterans' organizations in all parts of the United States support this legislation.

I urge the adoption of the resolution so the House may proceed to the consideration of H. R. 6274.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I see no objection to this bill or the rule itself.

I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford].

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I have been somewhat familiar with this problem because certain aspects of it came before the Army Subcommittee on Appropriations 2 years ago. The matter was again looked into in the hearings on budget for the fiscal year 1956.

The 82d Congress decided that where various services were being rendered by a Government agency, a fee should be charged. The committee did not pinpoint this particular problem, but this was one of the areas where the Bureau of the Budget, following that action, decided a fee should be charged. In many respects I think the Bureau of the Budget perhaps went beyond the intent of Congress. In this particular case they may have, but I feel that there were certain administrative remedies which could have been corrected in the Department of Defense that would have obviated the necessity for this particular legislation.

When a person was discharged following World War II he or she received an adequate copy of the discharge.

During the Korean war an opposite policy was followed. When a man was discharged there were as many as 12 copies made and usually the veteran got the last copy. It was on flimsy paper

and almost illegible. The net result was that it was practically nonusable for any subsequent purpose. As a result the Department of Defense had many, many requests for duplicate copies of discharges, far more than they ever had following World War II, when an adequate copy was given to the veteran.

I am told that within the last several days the Department of Defense has finally taken some affirmative action to correct the situation where they were at fault. New forms on better paper stock for a certificate of separation have been ordered and should be used by the various branches of the services within 30 days or 6 weeks. The original which the veteran will get will be on paper of 25 percent rag content and 26-pound substance. This technical description does not mean much to me except for comparative purposes.

Up until the present time since and during the Korean war the veteran has been getting a certificate on paper with no rag content and 18-pound substance. You will see in comparing what they are getting now and what they will be getting the veteran will get a much better copy for his own personal use.

I am further informed that the new paper for the certificates is the best the Department of Defense can do in view of the need for six copies of the statement. A committee in the Pentagon has reduced the number of copies to six from the greater number which I mentioned earlier.

I think administratively they have taken a long needed and constructive step.

This legislation probably should be approved although I would personally prefer that it be amended so that a single duplicate be given to the veteran free of charge. This legislation will impose no restriction. The veteran could get over a period of years as many copies as he wanted regardless of whether or not he was at fault. One duplicate free of charge would seem to me to be adequate. The only people who will benefit by this legislation are those who are careless or negligent. In effect we are penalizing the veterans who have been careful in preserving the record of their military service. As I say, I would prefer that this legislation would limit the duplicates to one. I do not, however, think that is of great significance, but I do want to point out that by making it wide open it is helping the careless and the negligent and penalizing those who have been careful enough to look after their record of military service.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Hyde].

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to see before us today H. R. 6274, which provides that no fee shall be charged a veteran, his survivor, or legal representative for furnishing a copy of his discharge or a copy of his certificate of service. It seems to me that a veteran or his survivor should be entitled to a copy of his discharge without having to pay \$1.50.

I have been in touch with the Department of Defense on this particular phase of the directive in a case where a widow

wrote to the Department of the Army requesting a certificate in lieu of a lost or destroyed discharge so that she could apply for benefits due her under the law. Frankly, I think the Federal Government should provide this service without a charge, if for no other reason, as a courtesy to the men who have served us in time of war.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. Multer].

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order, also to revise and extend my remarks and to include a statement by Federal Judge John F. X. McGohey.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL'S FALSE CHARGE

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to direct the attention of our colleagues to an unwarranted attack made by the Attorney General of the United States upon the United States district courts in New York. The attack was part of a speech Mr. Brownell made in New York on Friday last, in which he referred to the United States district courts and the condition prevailing in those courts in connection with the disposition of its business as "disgraceful."

United States District Judge John F. X. McGohey, on his own behalf and on behalf of the other 16 judges sitting there, Democrats and Republicans alike, at the opening of court yesterday answered the charge. None of these judges need any defense from me. All of them are honorable and distinguished gentlemen with fine records of public service. They are all doing an excellent job under most trying circumstances. They pursue the tasks of their office diligently, intelligently, and with dignity. They act expeditiously, but not hastily.

Judge McGohey, speaking for himself and his colleagues labeled Attorney General Brownell's charge as "unqualifiedly and inexcusably false."

So strong a statement from so mild mannered a gentleman as Judge McGohey could come only because the Attorney General had flown in face of the facts that were at his disposal right here in Washington—facts which should have been known to him.

His own Deputy Attorney General, Mr. Rogers, says:

Both the Attorney General and I have been warm in our praise of the great stride made in that district (the southern) since the time of the last report issued by the Administrative Office of the Courts. The judges of the southern district of New York are to be commended for the excellent progress they have made and are making.

In addition to that, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts strongly commended the judges and the courts in New York for the fine job they were doing.

On December 16, 1955, Deputy Attorney General Rogers wrote a letter saying, in part:

You have certainly made an outstanding record in these last few months and I extend to you and the other judges the con-

gratulations of the Attorney General and all of us in the Department.

That letter was addressed to the committee of judges who had set up a new system which might well be copied by all courts. The committee consisted of Judges Irving R. Kaufman, Sylvester J. Ryan, Archie O. Dawson, Edward Weinfield, and John F. X. McGohey.

An Attorney General should do his utmost to instill, not destroy, confidence in our courts. The Attorney General, as the highest law officer of our country, should be more careful in what he says and how he says it, particularly when he levels charges which are now properly labeled as unqualifiedly and inexcusably false. A complete apology and retraction is due from him.

The text of Judge McGohey's statement follows:

Attorney General Brownell delivered a speech last Friday at a session of the annual winter meeting of the New York State Bar Association which was held in this city. After delivering the speech he conferred with the press. All this was duly reported in Saturday morning's newspapers. The New York Times carried on the front page an account by Mr. Murray Ilson of the speech and press conference. According to that account Mr. Brownell made the following points, among others:

1. He said crowded Federal court calendars that obstruct the prompt disposal of cases threaten to become a national disgrace.

2. He said, and this language is quoted in the account, "Confidence of the people in their courts is a prime requisite for free representative government. It would be tragic indeed if this confidence should waiver or diminish because bench or bar obstructed progress."

3. He quoted with apparent approval a statement alleged to have been made at some unspecified time by an unnamed visiting English jurist, "that it takes an average of 4 years to try a civil case in the southern and eastern districts of New York."

4. In his press conference he again said the situation "was disgraceful" and also that the congestion in the Federal courts of the southern and eastern districts of New York way "as bad as any in the United States."

All citizens will agree with Mr. Brownell's estimate of the importance of popular confidence in courts under our representative government. And so, it will be agreed, I'm sure, by most judges at least, that it is the right and indeed the duty of those qualified by knowledge and experience to voice criticism, however severe, and to propose reforms whenever that is thought necessary in order to keep courts worthy of the people's confidence. But this imposes on the critics the serious obligation to be at least accurate. It is neither the right nor the privilege of anyone, least of all a member of the Cabinet and the national administration's chief legal officer, to distort truth.

SPEAKS FOR COLLEAGUES

I do not presume to speak for other courts. I speak only for myself and my 16 colleagues on the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Respect for ourselves, and for the court in which we have the honor to serve, impels me, as a matter of duty, to enter this protest on the records of the court.

Insofar as Mr. Brownell's statements and their necessary implications were directed at this court, its judges or its bar in general, they are unqualifiedly and inexcusably false, because the truth has been, for many weeks, available to Mr. Brownell from two sources in Washington. The first is his own Chief Deputy, who, after personally observing our

calendar procedures in actual practice last fall, repudiated an earlier criticism attributed to him, and complimented the judges of this court on the practice inaugurated last October. The second source is a report dated December 15, 1955, compiled by the Office of the Administrator of the United States Courts located in the Supreme Court Building in Washington. That report shows that as of December 15, 1955, every 1 of the 5 calendars provided for in our rules was current—that is, up to date—with 1 exception.

The exception is the calendar made up of cases arising from personal injuries in which a trial to a jury is demanded by one or both parties. Cases of this type make up the bulk of all cases in all trial courts, and present the most serious problem. The report states that the "most startling development" of our system is "the remarkable reduction that has been made in the period of time when the case is calendared after the note of issue is filed and the time when the case is placed on the Reserve Calendar." On November 17, 1955, that period was 18 months. By December 15, 1955, the period was reduced to 8 months. By the end of tomorrow's court day, every single case in this court in which a note of issue has been filed will not only have reached the Reserve Calendar, but will have been called in the Calendar Part for pretrial conference.

CASES ARE REVIEWED

At these conferences the cases are reviewed by counsel and the judge. Arrangements are made for whatever pretrial discovery is needed to procure all available evidence. Necessary orders are signed, usually on stipulation, and the case set for further conferences if necessary. The judge also discusses continuance of the action; or dismissal of the complaint if the plaintiff has failed to prosecute it diligently. Where conferences fail to result in final disposition, the case is placed on the Ready Calendar for trial. By concentrating assignments of judges to trial parts, the rate of disposition by trial is kept constant or speeded up.

The result of all this is that between October 1, 1955, and January 20, 1956, 3,000 cases have been disposed of either by trial, settlement, voluntary discontinuance, or dismissal.

What is most important, however, is the fact that the plaintiff in every personal injury case in which a note of issue is filed has had his case called for review by a judge and been afforded the opportunity to have it placed on the Ready Trial Calendar, from which it will be sent out for actual trial in from 6 to 8 weeks thereafter.

Neither this bench nor the bar of this court has obstructed progress. On the contrary, by cooperation both have produced this fine result.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6274) to provide that no fee shall be charged a veteran for furnishing him a copy of his discharge or a copy of his certificate of service.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6247, with Mr. JONES of Missouri in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of H. R. 6274 is to furnish an honorably discharged veteran a copy of his discharge certificate free of charge.

Since February 1, 1955, the Department of Defense has been charging veterans \$1.50 for each issue of a certificate in lieu of a lost discharge. Under the proposed legislation, as amended, the veteran, or his next of kin, will be able to get such a certificate free of charge. Traditionally, copies of actual discharges have not been provided in order to preserve the dignity of the original discharge. We retained this tradition. But anyone who knows how the Government operates will agree that it would be almost as cheap to furnish the certificate without cost rather than pay the administrative costs of keeping track of the fee. As a matter of fact, the Army witness who testified before the Committee on this proposed legislation stated that 40 percent of the total amount of money collected since February 1, 1955, for providing such certificates has been offset by the increased administrative expenses of keeping track of the fees and of making determinations as to the amount the veteran should be charged.

The proposed legislation will also permit veterans to receive, free of charge, a copy of a report of their separation which now costs \$1, as well as a statement or verification of their service, which now costs \$2.

The Department witness indicated that approximately \$90,000 in receipts will be lost annually on the basis of estimated revenue that would otherwise be collected but this would be offset by at least 40 percent in view of the increased administrative cost.

Therefore, this bill involves a cost of the Government of about \$54,000 annually.

Of course, \$1.50 is a small amount, but it is rather large if you do not have it. Where this does become a burden is in connection with the veterans organizations which handle such a great number of these cases and are required to pay the fee because the veteran does not have it, so that in handling thousands of cases a year the amount that accumulates against the organizations gets quite burdensome. As to whether we should limit this to one copy, I think we would face the same situation that experience has shown to exist in charging in the first instance. You would have to keep books on every man who had received one copy free and was therefore not entitled to any more. I believe that we will be able to administer it more cheaply if, as in the past, prior to February 1955, the veteran who requests a copy of his discharge or a certificate of service or of separation is given that copy without making a charge for it and without the attendant bookkeeping.

Mr. Chairman, I believe this covers all that is involved in the bill.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Am I correct when I say that a Member of Congress requesting a copy of a lost discharge on behalf of a constituent receives without cost a statement of service in-lieu-of-lost discharge?

Mr. KILDAY. I will say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania I have never paid for one, and I do not recall ever having been billed for one, and I do not recall ever having failed to get a certificate.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Therefore, if this bill is enacted, it will restore the traditional policy of our Government of issuing such statements free of charge.

Mr. KILDAY. That is correct. And, it involves very little money. It is mostly an irritant. But as to the veterans organizations' cost, the gentleman from Pennsylvania I am sure will certify it becomes quite a considerable amount of money, and in the majority of cases the veterans organizations will have to finance the activity for the veteran who does not have the money.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The gentleman mentioned that the various veterans groups, were in favor of this bill, and he mentioned briefly that they need this statement in-lieu-of-lost discharge to assist the veteran in taking advantage of benefits that he is entitled to under Federal and State laws; is that correct?

Mr. KILDAY. Oh, yes. He must have it in order to submit his claim.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Is it not a fact that in some instances when the veteran applies for benefits, he is required to send in his original discharge certificate and in some instances that certificate is lost or retained by the agency of the Government thus leaving the veteran with no evidence in his possession of his discharge from military service.

Mr. KILDAY. I would defer to the gentleman's knowledge on that. At the moment my mind is not clear.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I heartily endorse the position the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY] has taken on this bill. Following up what the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] has said, the increased uses which Congress itself has required in the matter of the veteran presenting his discharge papers or his separation papers have made the need greater than ever before; is that not correct?

Mr. KILDAY. I think that is true.

Mr. SAYLOR. If this will help the veterans and the veterans' organizations to render a better service, to enable the veterans to take advantage of the laws which Congress has passed, it is a small thing which Congress will be giving to the veterans in return for services rendered.

Mr. KILDAY. That is true. Under existing law, the veteran is in a situation, both as to the Federal Government and the State governments, where he has to prove his status as an honorably discharged veteran. The only way he can do it is through a certificate from the

Department, and he has to pay in order to get it.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I heartily approve the gentleman's statement that the veteran should not be limited to one copy, because in the matter of keeping the books, with the great number of veterans that we have, the bookkeeping cost would far exceed the cost to which the Government would be put in furnishing this extra copy.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment my very good and able friend and colleague, the chairman of the subcommittee handling this proposed legislation. His very thorough explanation of this proposed legislation has been most convincing.

I want to say to my distinguished friend that we on this side heartily concur in what he has had to say. H. R. 6274 is a good bill and should be passed unanimously.

Mr. Chairman, I have no requests for time on this side.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, of course this is a good bill and it has been ably handled by my colleague the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY]. There is merit in it. I see no reason for any opposition to it.

There is a group in the country, however, who sometimes seem to wish to saddle upon the veteran, those who have served the country in time of emergency, burdens which they should not have to bear. This is one instance. The bill is meritorious and I hope it will be passed quickly and unanimously.

Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to detain you very long, but I do rise to mention a very interesting report that I have just received from the Department of Defense on the reenlistment rate for the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard. There has been so much criticism in the press, over the radio and throughout the country of the Reserve program that it is heartening to get an encouraging report. This report covers the period of September through November 1954 and another period September through November 1955.

The important feature of the report is this: That in the 1954 period—September through November—the rate of reenlistments for the United States Army Reserve was 15.70 percent. In the same period in 1955 the rate of reenlistments for the Army Reserve had increased to 38.21 percent. That represents more than a doubling of the reenlistments, on a percentage basis, in the Army Reserve.

On the other hand, the Army National Guard, for the period September through November 1954, shows a rate of reenlistment of 17.33 percent. During the 1955 period, covering the same months, the reenlistment rate for the guard rose to 30.4 percent, almost double what it had previously been. I think this report shows definitely a trend upward in the reenlistment rate in the Army Reserve and the Army Guard. This has been the critical portion of the Reserve program.

Such a report in itself I think is very encouraging to those of us that want to see our Reserve program work.

Mr. Chairman, the report I have just referred to in full is as follows:

United States Army Reserve

United States Army Reserve	Losses	Reenlistments	Rate of reenlistments	New enlistments
September through November 1954..	4,463	701	Percent 15.70	36,867
September through November 1955..	8,064	3,082	38.21	35,060

National Guard

National Guard	Losses	Reenlistments	Rate of reenlistments	New enlistments
September through November 1954..	32,516	5,636	Percent 17.33	4,253
September through November 1955..	35,422	10,839	30.60	6,173

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. It is my understanding that by far the best record in getting enlistments in the Reserves was made by the Fifth Army. Is that the fact?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I assume it is if the gentleman says so. I do not have those figures. My figures cover the country as a whole.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I understand the Fifth Army made an outstanding record, and, of course, from the Fifth Army came that great administrator and soldier, General Ginder, who is now at the head of the program.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The gentleman speaks well and correctly. General Ginder is a very able administrator. I think he is going to be a credit to the Reserve program. Those of us who want to see the program work and work efficiently are very much heartened by the fact that he is now in charge of it. I congratulate the gentleman on sending him from his section of the country to this responsible position.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. In Chicago we are very, very fond of General Ginder, who for a time was the commanding general at the 5th Army headquarters, which is in the district I represent and where the congressional office of the Second District of Illinois is located.

In Chicago we know General Ginder as a great American, an administrator with a human touch that creates perfect and enthusiastic teamwork, and we are confident he will do a great job in the new program assigned him.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. He is a very able American. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, this bill has for its purpose the repeal, in effect, of title V, Public Law 137, 82d Congress, which authorized the issuance of agency regulations prescribing fees to be charged to veterans by the Department of Defense for issuing duplicate discharges and other records covering service of the individual veteran in our Armed Forces.

House Report No. 680, 83d Congress, June 27, 1953, dealing with fees, reads as follows:

The committee directs that the Army take immediate steps to establish a policy to implement the terms of title V, Public Law 137, 82d Congress, which provides that a "fee charge, or price may be prescribed for any work, service, publication, report, document, benefit, etc." This is particularly desirable in connection with the issuance of duplicates of discharge certificates. Testimony indicated that approximately 200,000 such duplicates were issued in the course of a year, and that a fairly substantial number of employees were engaged in providing the service.

Subsequent to issuance of this committee report, on January 23, 1954, the Bureau of the Budget issued circular No. A-28 authorizing the collection of such fees.

After this system of charging fees was put into operation, I received numerous complaints from individual veterans and service organizations concerning these charges and the manner in which the matter has been handled by the Department of Defense. I took this matter up with the Honorable ALBERT THOMAS, chairman, Subcommittee on Independent Offices, House Committee on Appropriations, and I would like to call your attention to his reply of March 18, 1955, to my letter, which reads as follows:

In re title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952. Thanks for your letter in re above subject.

The language of title V is fairly broad and general.

It starts off "It is the sense of the Congress." Therefore, we can hardly say that action under it is mandatory.

I further quote from the act " * * * subject to such policies as the President may prescribe * * * as he shall determine * * * to be fair and equitable taking into consideration * * * value to the recipient, public policy * * * "

In other words, the President could direct the Department of Defense not to make such charge to the veterans. And no doubt he should do that. The committee did not have in mind any such charge being made when this section was enacted into law. It is certainly stretching the language to say the least. What the committee had in mind was something far bigger than this. For instance, direct services to firms, individuals, corporations for services rendered, such as licensing operations, and so forth.

I think a letter from your committee to the Secretary of Defense, in which the Independent Offices Subcommittee will certainly be glad to join, calling the matter to the Secretary's attention will get the job done.

Under date of March 22, 1953, I took this matter up with the Department of Defense and received a letter from W. J. McNeil, Assistant Secretary of Defense, under date of April 30, 1955, which stated in part as follows:

Inasmuch as your comments are related to the provisions of circular A-28, your letter is being referred to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for his consideration.

This is the last official information I have had on this subject from the executive branch of the Government. The record will show that I endeavored to correct this situation without resort to legislation.

From the reports I have received concerning the operation of this system of charging fees, I am fully convinced that the additional amount of paperwork necessary, that is, the exchange of letters and the collection of fees, far exceeds the fees collected. It would be cheaper, therefore, to furnish duplicates of these discharges and other documents without charging fees.

The procedure also results in delays in furnishing information to veterans when it is vital for them to receive it without delay.

It seems that the usual administrative problems attendant to a charge such as this are being further complicated by the fact that a credit business is being conducted. I have a form letter, dated February 17, 1955, which a veteran has received from the Bureau of Naval Personnel, advising him that records are being furnished and that he is expected to remit \$2 when he can.

Members will be interested to know also that the problem is further clouded by the fact that men who served in the Coast Guard are exempt from this charge for a discharge, inasmuch as they served under the Treasury Department rather than in the Department of Defense.

I regret to say that information reaching me from Wisconsin indicates that something of a racket has developed on this subject. My information received only this month indicates that at some discharge centers a regular photostat service was set up, manned by a civilian, who made a business of selling photostats to men who had just been released from the service. Men were advised to order 4 regular size copies and 1 pocket size.

The problems relating to replacement of discharges do not come about altogether from the fact that some veterans lose their discharges through negligence on their own part or through acts of God, such as fire, flood, and so forth. It is partially caused by the policy of the Defense Department in issuing a very poor type of discharge. A number of manifold copies are made on this paper. The veteran is supposed to get the first copy. In many cases apparently the clerk pulls off one of the back copies for the veteran. Apparently this paper is not suitable for framing or particularly strong; therefore, the veteran folds it and puts it in an envelope or folds it and puts it in his billfold and very soon it is creased and has become discolored and cannot be reproduced. In this case it is necessary for the veteran to secure a legible copy.

I am sure Members will agree with me that the above background and experience on this subject fully supports the need for the enactment of this legislation. I hope that is may have speedy approval.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That no person who has been discharged or released from the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard shall be charged a fee for a copy of his discharge certificate or for a copy of a

certificate showing his service in the Armed Forces.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, strike out lines 5, 6, and 7, and substitute in lieu thereof "under honorable conditions, or his next of kin or legal representative, shall be charged a fee for a copy of a certificate showing his service in the Armed Forces."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. MILLS having assumed the chair, Mr. JONES of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6274) to provide that no fee shall be charged a veteran for furnishing him a copy of a certificate showing his service, pursuant to House Resolution 389, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide that no fee shall be charged a veteran discharged under honorable conditions for furnishing him or his next of kin or legal representative a copy of a certificate showing his service in the Armed Forces."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

A GREAT SKIPPER RETIRES: VICE ADM. MURREY L. ROYAR, AFTER 39 YEARS IN THE NAVY

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Speaker, tonight he lays aside his uniform. Tomorrow, Vice Adm. Murrey L. Royar greets the dawn in retirement. After nearly 39

year of brilliant, distinguished, and outstanding service Admiral Royar retires from active duty in the Navy.

How does one feel at such moments?

On the floor of this House we have seen men, brave men, whisk away a tear here and a tear there as they bid us adieu.

On parade grounds at home and abroad, in peace and in war, on land, at sea, and in the air, men, brave men, officers, brave officers, on and off battle stations, have bid their troops, their men, their comrades, and their commands, adieu. With many, their most sacred tears never reached their eyes.

I know Murrey L. Royar, Mr. Speaker, know him as a man and as an admiral. The Navy's loss is America's gain. For Admiral Royar, like so many of his distinguished comrades in arms, by his retirement, now adds to the civilian status of the United States. It is a status studded with great leaders, great doers, and great scholars. Admiral Royar is all three.

Ours is a fortunate citizenry, Mr. Speaker. Over the past 20 years many of its distinguished members have from time to time attended great schools, heard brilliant lecturers, seen the world and its people, confronted their problems and helped solve them in and out of combat under conditions that called for ice in our veins and blood in our hearts, a cool head, and a warm heart.

Is there any wonder why, Mr. Speaker, so many of our distinguished sons of valor now appear in the front ranks of civilian service? Serving Uncle Sam in today's time, in or out of uniform, serving him successfully calls for leadership; and that calls for three qualities; Freeman, author of Lee's Lieutenants, once described them in a lecture at the Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, Va. Admiral Royar has those three qualities of leadership. They are:

First, know your stuff. You cannot for long fool those who know you closest, be it your wife or your troops. Admiral Royar knew his stuff. He rose to the top in his field, the Navy Supply Corps.

Second, be a man. Take the long risk, especially if its success helps others, though you stand in the shadows. Admiral Royar's Legion of Merit, his Military Division of the Order of the British Empire—commander—his Legion of Honor—officer—of the French Republic and his Haakon VII Liberation Medal of Norway prove that, if you serve others, take the long risk with glory in it for them if you succeed and curtains for you if they fail, you will be found out. Admiral Royar was found.

Third, look after your men; day and night, in fair weather and foul, the real leader is on the alert for the morale of his men. Royar was. It made him a leader.

Freeman was right. With a good measure of each of three qualities a man is that much of a leader: know your stuff, be a man, look after your people. Royar does, he is, he did, he shall.

Now follow some thumbnail views of this gallant gentleman, Mr. Speaker, this family man and friend of all who know him.

FRIEND OF BAYONNE BASE

As an example of Vice Admiral Royar's interest in the Bayonne Base in connection with the International Aid Division and lend-lease program, the Bayonne Naval Supply Depot became the centralized transshipment port for all the naval materials, including ships and planes, furnished to Europe and South American countries. The Bayonne Base continues as a supporting activity for spare parts maintenance for ships guarding North Atlantic and Mediterranean countries. Admiral Royar was the logistics planner when the mutual defense-assistance program was founded. Through his efforts, the Bayonne organizations became a unified and coordinated command. During his time as Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, naval supply activities was established with varied activities such as clothing, research and supply depots, and freight-control centers under a supply commanding officer.

Vice Adm. M. L. Royar, Supply Corps, United States Navy Chief of Naval Material, holds that conservation is a defense against aggression:

When aggression strikes, the ships and planes of the Navy are among the first in the defense of our Nation, fighting side by side with the other members of our defense team. As in war against aggression, the Navy must be on the front line of defense against waste.

All members of the defense team are aware of the importance of the never-ceasing war on waste. The Navy and Marine Corps have been among the most active to impress upon their members that as users of the equipment and material that forms the bulwark of our military might, we must all do our share in employing it to the best economical advantage.

In every phase of the lifespan of military material, this has been our aim and to a degree our accomplishment. We realize the advantages of new materials to replace strategic and critical ones whenever operational requirements permit. More simplified, compact and streamlined models are replacing older outdated ones, but with an eye to decreased cost as well as increased efficiency. Equipment is being cataloged for service-wide use. Numerous models of various type equipments are being standardized into a smaller number to effect savings in maintenance and replacement inventories. Navy inspection teams insure that equipment meets the high standards required at the lowest production cost.

In commenting upon Admiral's Royar's service, National Vice President Floyd P. Swiggett, who is an employee of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, praised the excellent employee relations under his command:

As an employee of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and as a national vice president of the AFGE, I have been able to see Admiral Royar from two distinct viewpoints, and from both he has always been among the best. He has shown a warm human concern in all employees and their interests. In meeting on numerous problems with officers and representatives of the AFGE from many parts of the country, he has invariably been courteous, cooperative, and helpful, not alone from a sense of duty but because of a sincere desire to do his best for people of the Navy family who have always meant more to him than merely an official responsibility.

BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF VICE ADM. MURREY L. ROYAR

Born: November 22, 1894.

Place: Los Angeles, Calif.

Married: Mabel L. McVey, of Winchester, Ontario.

Children: Mary Ann, wife of Comdr. R. A. Schelling, United States Navy; Mabel, wife of Lt. Paul H. Loflin, United States Naval Reserve.

Four grandchildren: Patricia Anne, Pamela Schelling, Jo Anne Loflin, and Murrey Emmett Loflin.

Decorations: Legion of Merit; Military Division of the Order of the British Empire, commander; Legion of Honor, officer of the French Republic; Haakon VII Liberation Medal of Norway.

Naval record: Almost 39 years in service.

Commanding officer: Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Va.

Commanding officer: Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Calif.

Chief and paymaster general: Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Washington, D. C.

Chief of Naval Material, Vice Admiral, Supply Corps, United States Navy: Washington, D. C.

He holds today the highest position and rank attainable for an officer in the Supply Corps.

During the past 15 years when the Navy supply organization recovered from the initial Japanese attack and met the World War II and Korean emergency logistic demands. Admiral Royar has held key management positions both in Washington and in the field. In addition to expanding the organization to meet the needs of a global fleet, the Navy has led in the development of techniques for the improvement of management.

The Bureau lend-lease program was under his direction, and he established the International Aid Division, responsible for the transfer and receipt of Bureau controlled material, and for the accounting and transportation arrangements for all material and services exchanged between the Navy and foreign governments. It was a post requiring great tact and diplomacy. Recognition of the outstanding manner in which he carried out his duties is shown by the decorations he received from Great Britain, France, and Norway.

In February 1944 Admiral Royar was advanced to officer-in-charge of seven divisions of the Bureau's accounting group. In this post he was responsible for keeping and auditing the money and property accounts of the Naval Establishment, including manufacturing and operating expenses at yards and stations, lend-lease, and inventory records relating to plant property.

With the Korean event, the center went to around-the-clock activity to get supplies, equipment, and provisions to the forward areas. In one week, the Cold Storage Division shipped better than 7½ million pounds of meats and perishables. Despite the workload, each vessel was loaded on time and many, well in advance of the scheduled sailing date.

Physical custody of the \$13 billion Navy inventory, procurement of \$1,800

million of goods and services, and the payment of all Navy bills were the direct responsibility of Admiral Royar. Admiral Royar was responsible for feeding, clothing, and paying the 800,000 officers and men on active duty.

His management responsibilities involved the direct supervision of 166 offices and depots.

Admiral Royar instituted policies to reduce inventory and to improve the quality of management through training programs and the application of advanced techniques.

His was the policy of keeping the public informed of its investments, and the maximum support being given to national security by the Navy.

DECEMBER 24, 1955, FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF LIBYA'S INDEPENDENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLS). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay my respects today to the country of Libya, another one of the 29 powers which attended the Asian-African Conference at Bandung. Although the independence day of Libya is December 24, they are not celebrating this occasion until tonight. The legation felt that due to the nearness of Christmas and the fact that they had just moved to new quarters, the occasion could not be celebrated on last December 24.

I was in Libya this summer inspecting our excellent Air Force base there at Wheelus Field, just outside of Tripoli.

We enjoy excellent relations on the GI level up to the commanding officer between our airmen and the Libyan Government and people.

I congratulate the people of Libya, His Excellency King Idris I, His Excellency Mustafa ben Halim, the Prime Minister, and His Excellency Saddigh Muntasser, Ambassador of Libya to the United States, on the occasion of their fourth anniversary of independence.

The young nation of Libya has been free and independent since 1951. Since the year 1911 when the Italians occupied Libya, the Libyan people waged a valiant struggle against the Italian colonization. The ruler of Libya, King Idris I, who spent most of his life in exile, was one of the outstanding leaders in the fight for independence.

Under the courageous leadership of King Idris I—then Prince Idris Senussi—during the Second World War a Senussi army was raised which fought side by side with the Allied troops, thus contributing to the ultimate defeat of the Axis powers. Defeat of Germany and Italy subsequently led to the termination of Fascist rule over Libya.

During the Second World War and as a direct result of Libya having entered the conflict on the side of the Allies and their fight against Italian occupation, together with the demands of Libyan people for independence, the Allies then promised that Libya would never again return to imperialists. However, Libya

remained for about 10 years after the Second World War under British and French administrations until on the 24th of December 1951, when Libya became a completely independent country upon a resolution made by the United Nations General Assembly.

On December 24, 1951, Emir Idris el Senussi became King Idris I and proclaimed the United Kingdom of Libya a free and independent sovereign state. King Idris, a ceaseless champion of Libyan independence and a well-informed judge of current affairs, humbly requested shortly after his coronation that he not be addressed as Majesty, "That title," he said, "should be reserved for God." The people of Libya are thankful and devoted to their humble leader who has fought and struggled all through his life to achieve freedom and independence for his country.

THE ST. LOUIS TAX CASE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLS). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I have taken this occasion to take the floor to call attention to certain matters which appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on January 25, 1956, at page 1311, entitled "St. Louis Federal Jury Turns Against Injustice." These remarks were by my colleague from Kentucky, Hon. FRANK CHELF, and they included an editorial from a Florence, S. C., newspaper with some remarks of his, and then a telegram which he sent to the Messenger and Intelligencer at Wadesboro, N. C., December 2, 1955. The gist of these remarks are that there has been a political move in the indictments of Matt Connelly and Lamar Caudle. Mr. CHELF's remarks as a former member of the subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee that conducted the investigations of the Justice Department in 1952, were as follows: "I agree with this editorial," referring to the one of Florence, S. C. "In my opinion, the indictment of Caudle will boomerang on the Republican Party because it is strictly political." In view of these remarks the details of which any Member can read, and the fact that they were given wide publicity, it behooves me to challenge those conclusions. Accordingly, I wrote to my colleague [Mr. CHELF] as follows:

JANUARY 30, 1956.

HON. FRANK CHELF,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: My attention has been directed to certain remarks of yours contained in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 25, 1956, page 1311, entitled "St. Louis Federal Jury Turns Against Injustice."

I am in considerable disagreement with the remarks and charges you have made against the integrity of our Federal judiciary. After all, the Federal district judge in charge of the St. Louis Federal grand jury is a Democrat. He is a man of such integrity that I am certain that he could not justifiably be charged with playing politics in his position, certainly not Republican politics.

I am quite surprised to find a member of the Judiciary Committee failing to distinguish between the actions of the Department

of Justice, an arm of the executive branch of the Government, and the grand jury, an arm of the judicial branch of Government. I am further surprised to find you as a lawyer and an officer of the court commenting upon matters and questions of evidence which are pending before the judicial branch of Government. Surely you distinguish between matters developed in legislative fact-finding committees and matters presented to grand juries for possible trial before petit juries.

Because these are serious charges and involve the integrity of the Federal courts in my district, I am planning to take the floor of the House this coming Tuesday to make public my criticism of your remarks. I shall be happy to have your comments or rebuttal on the remarks in this letter and the further remarks I shall make.

Sincerely,

THOMAS B. CURTIS.

I had occasion to see my colleague on the floor today and talk to him personally and tell him that in accordance with my letter, I intended to present my views on this matter. I expressed my regret to him that I felt it necessary to take the floor, because I hold my colleague in high regard. I think he made a serious error in his remarks. Certainly to comment upon evidence that was presented before a Federal grand jury in St. Louis, and the manner in which it was done, to the effect that there was insufficient evidence, I presume, upon which to return an indictment against Mr. Connelly and Mr. Caudle is in error.

There has been a great deal in the press, I might say, setting forth the individual statements of Mr. Connelly. Of course I think as a citizen he had a right to make these charges himself, but I do not believe it is proper for members of the legislative branch of the Government to comment on matters that are presented to grand juries. The proceedings before a grand jury are secret. Whether or not an indictment actually will stand up before a jury, and a person convicted on the basis of the indictment, is a different question. No man in this country is guilty until he is so proven. He is presumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty. That is certainly true in regard to Messrs. Connelly and Caudle. At the present time they are innocent. There are charges pending against them. Whether or not those charges will be substantiated before a jury and whether they will be convicted is entirely beyond the realm of our speculation.

The main point I am driving at, however, is that it is highly improper for members of the legislative branch of the Government to presume that the judicial branch of the Government is motivated by political motives. Certainly the situation in St. Louis, Mo., where the grand jury is in charge of a Democratic judge, a man of outstanding integrity, and the members of the grand jury, as is true of most grand juries, are outstanding citizens in the community—to imply that they have been motivated in the slightest by political considerations is beyond comprehension. I am sure it is untrue. I feel that my colleague from Kentucky [Mr. CHELF] had he thought a little more carefully about the matter, would himself have made that point clear. In discussing the matter with him he did

say that he had no idea of criticizing the judicial branch of the Government.

In closing I wish to say with reference to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CHELF] that though I have been critical of certain remarks he made, my opinion is that he is a man of considerable ability, high integrity, and a personal friend.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Yes; I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KEATING. I join in all the complimentary things the gentleman has said about our colleague from Kentucky, but I do want to add a word with reference to Judge Moore. I believe Judge Moore was the judge presiding in this case.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. KEATING. In our work in connection with the committee to investigate the Department of Justice in the 82d and 83d Congresses we found Judge Moore a man of outstanding integrity, great ability, and dedicated completely to purity in the administration of justice. He rendered great service to us, filed with us important evidence in our proceedings; many of the matters which I understand are included in this indictment were the subject of some investigation in our committee. I would not presume to express any views with reference to the outcome, but I share the gentleman's confidence that in the court of Judge Moore and with the fine citizens of the gentleman's State any defendant charged with a criminal offense will receive a fair trial and will be given the benefit of all the presumptions of innocence to which we all subscribe and which are so fundamentally a part of the law of our land.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

EXPLANATION OF THE REVISED GENERAL IMPORT QUOTA BILL

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a new general import quota bill in the form of a clean bill replacing H. R. 7925. The new bill retains the principles of the original bills introduced by myself and other Members, but makes some changes that alter the bases of quota imposition.

First. The bill still measures the magnitude or importance of imports by the share of the domestic market supplied by imports and by the upward trend of that share.

However, the new bill makes more definite than did the original the difference in treatment provided if imports have already captured a very considerable share of the market as distinguished

from the situation where imports supply only a small share of the market.

For example, once imports of a particular item have taken 20 percent of the market but less than 30 percent, the increase in imports in the most recent year over any previous 3-year period since 1948 need have increased by only 15 percent, instead of the 25 percent where the share of the market is less than 20 percent in order to justify a quota—for example, from 1,000,000 to 1,150,000 units instead of having to go up by 250,000 units—or the share of the market represented by the imports need have increased by only 2½ percentage points instead of 5 percent—for example, they need rise only from 22½ to 25 percent rather than from 22½ to 27½ percent.

If the imports have taken 30 percent or more of the market, no increase in the most recent year over any 3-year period since 1934 is necessary in order to justify a quota.

In other words, the new bill eases the requirements necessary to qualify for a quota as the attained level of imports bulks larger in the share of the total domestic market supplied by them.

This easing of requirements is paralleled by a tightening of the quota itself as the share of the market already supplied by imports bulks larger. Above 20 percent a moderate cutback below the attained level of imports is provided for. This cutback widens as the share of the market is found to be 30 percent, 40 percent and on up.

A new principle is introduced by providing for a sharper cutback if imports came up rapidly. In this instance it makes no difference how great or small a share of the market had been supplied by imports. The important consideration is how far and how fast they have gained a larger share of the market. If the step-up in the most recent year was greater than 5 percentage points over the average during any 3-year period since 1948 and had carried the share above the 10-percent level—for example, if the share had gone from 9 percent to 16 percent of domestic consumption—the quota would be fixed at approximately the midway mark between these two levels—for example, at 12½ percent in the example; or if imports had jumped from 10 percent to 30 percent the new bill would call for a cutback from 30 percent to 20 percent.

These provisions have been made as a matter of equity and fairness to the domestic producers. If imports have captured a large share of the market it is not unreasonable to halt the share somewhat below that level and then let imports go up in proportion as the market expands.

Also, if imports have risen rapidly there was probably some special competitive advantage working in favor of imports, such as exchange devaluation, a rise in prices where the duty is specific rather than ad valorem—that is, so many cents a pound, dollars per ton, or other specific rate that loses its protective effect if prices go up. Therefore, a sharper cutback is justified; and this is provided for in the bill.

Second. The bill also retains the classification of foreign wage levels in terms of the corresponding American wages. It provides that if after the initial quota is set the wages in any given country should increase sufficiently in the industry exporting the product concerned to raise it to the next higher percentage bracket—that is, by as much as 5 percentage points; for example, from 15 percent of our wage level to 20 percent—in terms of United States wages, that particular quota would be increased by 10 percent. This could be repeated if the foreign wages continued to rise, for example, from 20 percent to 25 percent of our level.

However, in setting the initial quota the amount assigned to each country would be the share of the total imports that it had supplied during a representative previous period. The bonus quota mentioned in the previous paragraph could be earned only in future years after establishment of the quota.

If the American market is as important to the foreign countries exporting to us as is ordinarily represented the incentive to improve wage standards would carry considerable weight. Such countries would not be paying us to gain a larger share of our market. They would be improving the lot of their workers.

Third. The revised bill, like its predecessor, first lays down the conditions of import competition that must be present before a quota can be authorized under it.

This is followed by specifications by which to determine the actual point at which an authorized quota is to be set within the various ranges or categories provided in the bill; that is, at 7½ percent or 20 percent or 60 percent of domestic consumption, and so forth.

Fourth. The original bill made no reference to injury from imports as a condition of establishing import quotas. The revised bill does lay down the condition of serious injury or threat thereof before a quota may be imposed but provides that a presumption of such injury will be created when imports of any particular product answer to the share of the market and upward trend specified in the bill.

This presumption can then only be rebutted by preponderance of evidence that convinces a majority of the Tariff Commission that no serious injury has been done or threatened.

If the Tariff Commission does not by majority vote of those participating in the case reject the quota, the Commission is required to set the quota and the President is directed to promulgate it. This is the mandatory feature of the bill.

Fifth. Beside the regular cutbacks provided in the new bill when imports have taken a large part of the market, as explained under heading 2, above, the new bill has a further provision that if imports already had captured over 30 percent of the market and the applicant industry should convince the Tariff Commission that such industry had been injured and continued to be injured because of imports the Commission in its discretion could cut back the imports sufficiently to remedy the injury. The

Commission's discretion would be wider than if it worked on the basis of a presumption of injury. The discretionary range would widen, again, as the share of the market already held by imports was 30, 40, 55, 75 percent, and so forth. These permissible—not mandatory—cutbacks would range from 25 to 50 percent of the attained share of the market; that is, the 30 percent share already attained could be cut as far back as 22½ percent, the 40 to 30 percent, the 55 to 38½ percent, and the 80 to 40 percent. However, the full cut need not be utilized. That would be left to the discretion of the Tariff Commission. The objective would be to eliminate the actual injury.

Sixth. To strengthen the national-security feature of the bill a provision has been added that calls for a quota designed to accomplish any objective defined by the National Defense Establishment or other duly authorized body or person as necessary to guard the national security. This might be a minimum volume of production by the domestic industry or a maximum volume of imports during a stated time period, consistent with the national defense.

In other words, if 10 million units of a product were found to be the minimum that should be produced in this country and actual production were only 7 million units, the Tariff Commission would set the import quota so that in due time the 10-million-unit level of production could be reached. If the national security finding were, on the other hand, that imports should not exceed a certain level on the grounds that if they rose above that level the national security would be impaired, the quota established by the Tariff Commission must conform to that finding on national security.

Eighth. The revised bill retains the breakdown of imported products for quota purposes as provided in the original bill but adds value range as a further possible classification. It states that the quota may be confined to a class, grade, species, measurement, value range, component material or other well-defined variation that differentiates the product in question from related ones.

It also provides that a quota may be subdivided on the same basis of class, grade, and so forth.

In short, a quota may be imposed on a particular grade or class of a wider product group without imposing one on the whole group, for example, limiting the imports of cucumbers but not of all vegetables. On the other hand, if a quota is imposed on a wide category, the quantity that may be imported may be, but not necessarily, subdivided among classes, grades, value brackets or the like; that is, a quota on vegetables might be subdivided into a specified volume of cucumbers, a different volume of tomatoes, another volume of green peppers, and so forth.

The possibility added in the new bill is that of setting up value brackets and limiting imports of all imports falling into a value range between, say \$5 and \$10 per dozen, or some similar breakdown appropriate to the product.

Ninth. The revised bill also retains the flexibility provided in the original bill.

This flexibility is of two kinds: Short-range and long-range. Short-range flexibility would permit reopening of a quota to adjust it to an foreseen shortage in the domestic supply by allowing additional imports during the particular quota year. In the same manner it would permit curtailment of the quota if a surplus should develop. The bill provides guidelines in both instances.

Imports, in other words, would be called upon to participate in a market decline no less than permitted to take part in a general market expansion or in making up a market deficiency.

Long-range flexibility would be achieved by adjusting to technological changes, shifts in consumer preferences, depletion of domestic resources or failure of foreign sources of supply. Such adjustment could be made once in 3 years.

Tenth. The burden of proof in preventing a quota is placed on the opposition. The Tariff Commission need not support a quota by majority vote in order to establish it. The opposition must have a majority in order to stop it.

Eleventh. The new bill improves the original in making it more responsive to particular situations of import competition as they have arisen in the past and also to deal intelligently with the conditions of such competition that reflect an unfair advantage over domestic producers.

In other words, the meaningful factors of dangerous competition can be dealt with under the bill, and the dangers contained. But the bill does not provide a straitjacket. It is adjustable to growth and development. While it sets up definite guidelines it provides for reasonable deviations if justification exists.

Implicit in the bill is recognition of the fact that imports may not injure domestic producers. In the case of coffee, for example, imports supply 100 percent of domestic consumption. Under the bill, almost certainly, no one would arise to call for a quota. Should, nevertheless, an applicant arise, any presumption of injury would be readily rebutted.

Again, in some cases imports supplement domestic production. Coexistence has been established over a long period of time. In such cases no difficulty need be expected unless imports should begin to encroach more and more on the share of the market supplied by domestic producers. The bill would make it possible to halt such encroachment, depending upon the justification for it.

In yet other cases imports may have gained much ground on the domestic producers because of special circumstances. These might be war conditions, currency devaluation, patent rights, or the like. Yet, imports having gained a strong position in the market because of such circumstances, the domestic producers may be unable to regain their previous position. The present bill would make it possible to inquire into the merits of such cases and within limits to make adjustment according to the equities involved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS (at the request of Mr. WIDNALL), for February 1, 1956, on account of official business.

Mr. BARRETT (at the request of Mr. CLARK), for 2 weeks, on account of illness.

Mr. HINSHAW (at the request of Mr. ARENDS), for January 31 and February 1, 1956, on account of urgent personal business.

Mr. MACK of Illinois (at the request of Mr. O'HARA of Illinois), for January 31, 1956, on account of snowstorm grounding plane on his return from official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mrs. KELLY of New York, for 2 hours, on February 8.

Mr. ROOSEVELT, for 15 minutes, on Tuesday next.

Mr. BYRD, for 5 minutes, on Wednesday.

Mr. FEIGHAN, for 30 minutes, on tomorrow.

Mr. PERKINS, for 15 minutes, on tomorrow.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri, for 15 minutes today.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois on February 15, the anniversary of the sinking of the *Maine*, for 1 hour.

Mr. SIKES, on Thursday of next week, for 20 minutes.

Mr. TUMULTY, on tomorrow, for 5 minutes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. CELLER in two instances.

Mr. LANE and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. PHILBIN in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WOLVERTON and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WEAVER and to include an address by Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, of Wyoming.

Mr. NORBLAD and to include an address.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona and include an address by Senator GOLDWATER.

Mr. EBERHARTER (at the request of Mr. MADDEN) in two instances.

Mr. KLEIN and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DOLLINGER (at the request of Mr. KLEIN) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. KEOGH (at the request of Mr. KLEIN) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GARMATZ (at the request of Mr. KLEIN) and to include extraneous matter.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 7871. An act to amend the Small Business Act of 1953.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5844. An act to increase the fee for executing an application for a passport.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 1, 1956, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1450. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, relative to recommending enactment of legislation to extend the authority of the Secretary to administer sections 7 through 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936 for 2 years after the expiration of such authority on December 31, 1956; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1451. A letter from the president, Capital Transit Co., transmitting a report covering the operations of Capital Transit Co. for the calendar year 1955, with balance sheet as of December 31, 1955, pursuant to section 10 of an act of Congress approved June 10, 1896, and paragraph 14 of section 8 of an act of Congress approved March 4, 1913 (Public Law 435); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1452. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide a 5-year program of Federal construction grants for the purpose of assisting medical and dental schools to expand and improve their research and teaching facilities, and of assisting other public and nonprofit institutions engaged in medical or dental research to expand and improve their research facilities, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1453. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of revolving credit fund transactions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, pursuant to section 10 of the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984, 986; 25 U. S. C. 470); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1454. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, relative to a letter dated January 10, 1956, enclosing copies of orders entered in cases where the authority contained in section 212 (d) (3) of the Immigration and Na-

tionality Act was exercised in behalf of such aliens, and now in addition transmitting the case of Alexander McAuslane, case No. A-6159664; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COLMER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 392. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 7993, a bill to authorize the construction and conversion of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1698). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DELANEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 393. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 8710, a bill to amend the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947; without amendment (Rept. No. 1699). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. FRIEDEL: Committee on House Administration. H. R. 8796. A bill to increase the amount of telephone and telegraph service furnished to Members of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1700). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 2106. A bill to provide that the enlistment contracts or periods of obligated service of members of the Armed Forces shall not terminate by reason of appointment as cadets or midshipmen at the Military, Naval, Air Force, or Coast Guard Academies, or as midshipmen in the Naval Reserve, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1701). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WINSTEAD: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 4704. A bill to provide for the examination preliminary to promotion of officers of the naval service; without amendment (Rept. No. 1702). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 6022. A bill to provide for the relocation of the Trenton Massacre Canyon Monument presently located near Trenton, Nebr.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1703). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 6162. A bill to provide for longer terms of office for the justices of the Supreme Court of Hawaii and the circuit courts of Hawaii; with amendment (Rept. No. 1704). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 6112. A bill to authorize the construction of a sewage-disposal system to serve the Yorktown area of the Colonial National Historical Park, Va., and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1705). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 7058. A bill to amend the Hawaiian Organic Act in respect of the compensation of supreme court justices and circuit court judges; with amendment (Rept. No. 1706). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1352. An act for the relief of A. J. Crozat, Jr.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1707). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1584. An act for the relief of Raymond D. Beckner and Lulu Stanley Beckner; without amendment (Rept. No. 1708). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MILLER of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1471. A bill for the relief of William J. Robertson; with amendment (Rept. No. 1709). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1876. A bill for the relief of Martin M. Sorensen; with amendment (Rept. No. 1710). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3343. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Blanche Houser; without amendment (Rept. No. 1711). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3725. A bill for the relief of Herman F. Gierke, Jr.; with amendment (Rept. No. 1712). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3733. A bill for the relief of Charles A. Barron; without amendment (Rept. No. 1713). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BURDICK: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3980. A bill for the relief of Harry V. Shoop, Frederick J. Richardson, and Junior K. Schoolcraft; with amendment (Rept. No. 1714). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4633. A bill for the relief of Crosse & Blackwell Co.; with amendment (Rept. No. 1715). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MILLER of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4759. A bill for the relief of Clarence Maxwell; without amendment (Rept. No. 1716). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MILLER of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5237. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ella Madden; with amendment (Rept. No. 1717). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5284. A bill for the relief of Keith A. Botterud; without amendment (Rept. No. 1718). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BURDICK: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5495. A bill for the relief of Arthur H. Homeyer; without amendment (Rept. No. 1719). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5526. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Kathryn M. Baker; with amendment (Rept. No. 1720). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FORRESTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5778. A bill for the relief of June Smith; with amendment (Rept. No. 1721). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FORRESTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6137. A bill for the relief of Herman Floyd Williams, Bettie J. Williams, Alma G. Segars, and W. C. Segars; with amendment (Rept. No. 1722). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MILLER of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6673. A bill for the relief of Manuel Mello; with amendment (Rept. No. 1723). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7373. A bill for the relief of Eugene

G. Aretz; without amendment (Rept. No. 1724). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BURDICK: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7583. A bill for the relief of Mary Viola Jones; without amendment (Rept. No. 1725). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8187. A bill for the relief of Wright H. Huntley; without amendment (Rept. No. 1726). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8298. A bill for the relief of Westfeldt Bros.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1727). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8306. A bill for the relief of Eugene Gardner, Byron M. Barbeau, John R. Reaves, and Jackson L. Hardy; without amendment (Rept. No. 1728). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8307. A bill for the relief of Nathan A. Kahn; without amendment (Rept. No. 1729). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8308. A bill for the relief of Arthur E. Weeden, Jr.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1730). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8309. A bill for the relief of Col. Henry M. Zeller; without amendment (Rept. No. 1731). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8310. A bill for the relief of C. W. O. George C. Carter; without amendment (Rept. No. 1732). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8311. A bill for the relief of Daniel O. Hulse, Jr.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1733). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H. R. 8936. A bill to establish within the Department of Defense a civilian department to be known as the Department of Civil Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 8937. A bill to amend the law so as to provide that the term of office of district judges in Alaska shall be 8 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana:

H. R. 8938. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide benefits for members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces who suffer disability or death from injuries incurred while engaged in active-duty training for periods of less than 30 days or while engaged in inactive-duty training"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ENGLE:

H. R. 8939. A bill to provide a 10-year program for the construction and improvement of roads, trails, buildings, and utilities in national park and monument areas and other areas administered by the National Park Service and for the construction and improvement of parkways authorized by acts of Congress; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H. R. 8940. A bill relating to the sale of water from the Hulah Reservoir to the city

of Bartlesville, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H. R. 8941. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Bureau of Older Persons within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to authorize Federal grants to assist in the development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GWINN:

H. R. 8942. A bill to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the International Theater Equipment Trade Show, New York, N. Y., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 8943. A bill to permit volunteer rescue squads to receive property surplus to the needs of the Federal Government for use in preserving life and property; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. HARVEY:

H. R. 8944. A bill to help ease the now depressed agricultural market by prohibiting the granting of certain agricultural and grazing leases except after certain facts have been proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HOLMES:

H. R. 8945. A bill to provide for the apportionment by the Secretary of the Interior of certain costs of the Yakima Federal reclamation project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HOLTZMAN:

H. R. 8946. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HYDE:

H. R. 8947. A bill to provide for an adequate and economically sound transportation system or systems to serve the District of Columbia and its environs; to create and establish a public body corporate with powers to carry out the provisions of this act; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin:

H. R. 8948. A bill to extend the period during which surplus dairy products may be made available to the Veterans' Administration and the armed services; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KARSTEN:

H. R. 8949. A bill to appropriate funds for construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at the site of Old Saint Louis, Mo., as authorized by the act of May 17, 1954 (68 Stat. 98); to the Committee on Appropriations.

My Mr. KEARNS:

H. R. 8950. A bill making an appropriation to enable the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission to formulate plans for the construction of a civic auditorium in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. KRUEGER:

H. R. 8951. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the State of North Dakota for the use and benefit of the North Dakota State School of Science; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. KELLY of New York:

H. R. 8952. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANKFORD:

H. R. 8953. A bill to provide price support for the 1955 crop of Maryland tobacco; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LANHAM:

H. R. 8954. A bill to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States by establishing import quotas under specified conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H. R. 8955. A bill to provide that under certain circumstances the charter and rights of franchise of the Capital Transit Co. shall not terminate on August 14, 1956; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. METCALF:

H. R. 8956. A bill to reimburse the Flathead Indian irrigation project, Montana for expenses incurred in furnishing electric power for Hungry Horse project; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 8957. A bill to extend the time within which the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission may submit its report and recommendations with respect to the civic auditorium to be constructed in the District of Columbia, and to provide that such Commission shall continue in existence until the construction of such auditorium has been completed; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of New York:

H. R. 8958. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED of New York:

H. R. 8959. A bill to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the International Photographic Exposition, to be held at Washington, D. C., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky:

H. R. 8960. A bill to amend the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953, as heretofore amended, so as to permit the disposal thereunder of Plancor No. 1207 at Louisville, Ky.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 8961. A bill to extend for 1 month the time within which employers must furnish statements to employees of amounts of wages paid and of amounts deducted and withheld from wages as tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

My Mr. SISK:

H. R. 8962. A bill to amend the Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to expedite the final determination of the claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. R. 8963. A bill to repeal the provisions of law which require that payments be made to Philippine pensioners on the basis of one Philippine peso for each American dollar; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H. R. 8964. A bill to increase the rate of pension of certain widows of World War I veterans and the annual income limitations governing the payment of pension to widows and children of such veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H. R. 8965. A bill making an appropriation to enable the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission to formulate plans for the construction of a civic auditorium in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BASS of Tennessee:

H. J. Res. 499. Joint resolution relating to 1956 burley tobacco marketing quotas and acreage allotments; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FINO:

H. J. Res. 500. Joint resolution designating July 1, 1956, as Civil Air Patrol Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYS of Ohio:

H. J. Res. 501. Joint resolution to authorize participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania:

H. J. Res. 502. Joint resolution to provide for the observance and commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the official founding and launching of the conservation movement for the protection, in the public interest, of the natural resources of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT:

H. J. Res. 503. Joint resolution requesting the President to proclaim the week March 16 to March 22, inclusive, as National Youth Partnership Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H. Con. Res. 208. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress with respect to the loss of the famous Wayside Inn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BOGGS:

H. R. 8966. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Traversa G. Usellini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 8967. A bill for the relief of Paul Levitt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON:

H. R. 8968. A bill for the relief of the Qashqai (Ghashghai) family; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of California:

H. R. 8969. A bill for the relief of Gottfried Walter Stingl; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 8970. A bill for the relief of Lydia Stack (Stachulski); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAILLIARD:

H. R. 8971. A bill for the relief of Hamazasp Psakian, Mrs. Varsenick Psakian, and Nune Nona Psakian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. R. 8972. A bill for the relief of Gerda Martha Negrazus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELLY:

H. R. 8973. A bill for the relief of Anthony Bauer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. QUIGLEY:

H. R. 8974. A bill for the relief of Joh Pyung Nam; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H. R. 8975. A bill for the relief of Harry B. Landers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UTT:

H. R. 8976. A bill for the relief of Sho Ging Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 8977. A bill for the relief of Ada Kabilka; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H. R. 8978. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marie B. (Winkler) McClendon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of XXII,

468. Mr. DODD presented a petition of Mrs. Norma Burgess Moore, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Connecticut, Inc., and 504 others, of the State of Connecticut, urging Congress to pass legislation to prohibit alcoholic beverage advertising over the radio, television, and in the magazines and newspapers, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Peace Needs Good Faith

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1956

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, for the past several years I have been honored by the Marlboro, Mass., Chapter, Disabled American Veterans by being designated as guest speaker at the annual banquet of this fine group. On October 29, 1955, I addressed the organization and ask unanimous consent that part of my remarks before the Marlboro DAV be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

"Veterans are the most important single force defending the Nation against subversion," said Congressman PHILIP J. PHILBIN, of Clinton, addressing the DAV banquet at Marlboro last night.

"You who know the real meaning of patriotism are best fitted to guard our institutions," said the Clinton Congressman, "and your spiritual strength, unity and loyalty furnish an inspiring example to all our citizens."

Outlining current world conditions at some length, PHILBIN declared that the Soviet Government is now playing its old, dual role in international diplomacy—"playing a waiting game until she can catch up to the free world in terms of hydrogen bombs and other scientific weapons, and at the same time brazenly continuing the internal penetration of weaker nations."

"Smiles have replaced scowls on the faces of her diplomats, but her world objectives remain the same and she is pressing them with unabated vigor, skill and persistence."

"There can be no permanent peace in the world until the Soviet negotiates pending

questions in sincerity and good faith, and in a willingness to do justice to the oppressed and the tyrannized," he said.

The American Government must continue its own zealous efforts to secure enduring peace, but we cannot permit our armed strength and potential to diminish, in fact, "implemented with fantastic new weapons growing more amazing every day, we must continue to build even more powerful military strength because that is our best safeguard against possible aggression in a world filled with conspiracy and intrigue."

PHILBIN gave the veterans an assuring report on the current status of national veterans programs. "Congress will always safeguard and seek to strengthen basic laws in behalf of veterans and their dependents because that is what the American people want for those who have done so much for the country."

The Congressman congratulated the local post for conspicuous interest and invaluable work for the cause of the veteran. "You can be proud that you have cooperated so loyally and effectively with the other great veterans organizations in carrying out this work," he said.

Ambassador John E. Peurifoy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1956

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, in these days of international crises the sudden, tragic death of Ambassador John E. Peurifoy was a great loss not only to our Nation but to all of the free world. Jack Peurifoy was a brilliant diplomat and a fine example of the career public serv-

ant. He devoted his life to his country and to the cause of world peace. Assigned to the trouble spots of the world he served with great distinction as Ambassador to Greece, Guatemala, and Thailand.

Ambassador Peurifoy was born on August 9, 1907, in Walterboro, S. C., and came from a family of lawyers and jurists. He resigned from West Point in 1928 and completed his education by attending night school at American University and George Washington University. Entering the Department of State on October 1, 1938, as an economic analyst he rose rapidly and on January 23, 1947, at the age of 38, he was appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Administration, then the third ranking position in the Department.

Ambassador Peurifoy was in charge of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco in 1945 and served as Deputy Secretary General of the American Delegation at the first meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations in London in January 1946.

Joining the career Foreign Service in 1950 at the top, he was appointed ambassador to Athens. It was my good fortune to visit with him in Athens during the period he served as ambassador to Greece and to observe first hand the skill with which he handled his difficult task.

Perhaps Jack Peurifoy will be best remembered as the man most responsible for uprooting the first Communist-infiltrated government established in the Western Hemisphere. The overthrow of the Communists in Guatemala was a major victory for the United States and the credit belonged to Ambassador Peurifoy.